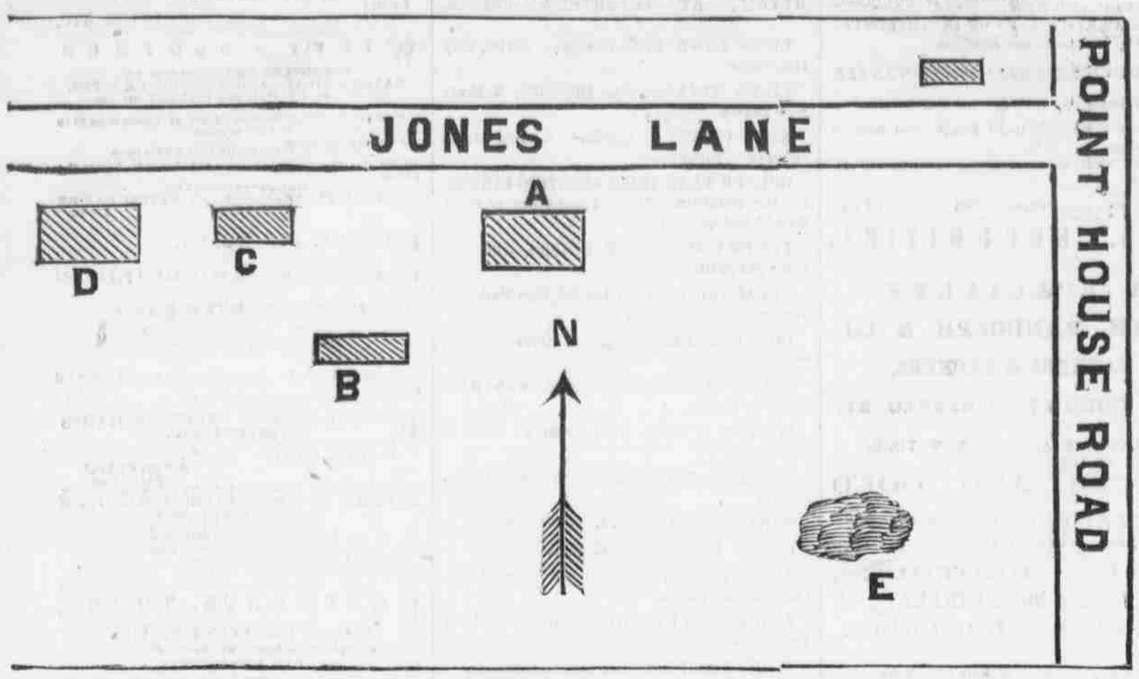
THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL V.--No. 88. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

SCENE OF THE GREAT OCTO-HOMICIDE.



A.—Residence of Mr. Deering—Point Road and Jones' Lane. B.—Wagon House. C.—Corn Crib. D.—Barn. E.—Haystack, where most of the bodies were discovered, and where the body of the lad was found this morning. Here, too, the bloody clothes of the murderer were picked up.

LATEST HORROR!

Bloody Outrage in First Ward.

THE "COSDEN," "SPRING," "BARTLETT," "COOSA," AND "JOYCE" TRAGEDIES OUTDONE.

An Entire Family Butchered in Cold Blood.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN BRUTALLY MURDERED.

Escape of the Assassins.

HEAVY REWARDS OFFERED

Seven Mutilated and Decomposing Bodies Discovered in a Compost Heap.

EIGHTH VICTIM FOUND THIS MORNING

The Only Octo-Homicide on Record

SHOCKING DETAILS OF THE CRIME

The Victims Have Their Sculls Crushed and Throats Cut.

PAINFUL POPULAR EXCITEMENT LAST NIGHT AND TO-DAY.

Practical and Theoretical Speculations As to How and by How Many the Fiendish Outrage was Committed.

The Persons Upon Whom Suspicion Rests.

SCENE OF THE MURDER THIS MORNING.

Assassin's Clothes Identified.

INFANT TAKEN FROM ITS CRADLE AND SLAUGHTERED.

Robbery the Only Motive.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Yesterday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock, the city of Philadelphia was startled from its propriety by the intelligence that an entire family had been ruthlessly slaughtered by a German laborer engaged in the service of the murdered man. The news spread rapidly, and the detectives were soon upon the ground. As near as we can learn, the following are the details of the horrible massacre:—

Mr. Christopher Deering resided about one-half mile from the old Point House road, and within five hundred yards of the site of the well-remembered Point House, about three miles below the Navy Yard, on what is termed the "Neck."

The dwelling-house, a two-story frame, is located on Jones' Lane, the barn and stable being a short distance off. Mr. Deering was a cattle dealer, and a quiet, unostentatious man. He attended strictly to his own business, and thus won the esteem of all who knew him. He occupied the farm for five or six years, having rented it from the owner, Mr. James Mitchell. Besides his own family, he had a hired man living with him, a German, whose name none of the residents thereabouts could give; also a lad, called Cornelius, seventeen years old, who was bound to Mr. Deering, and had been with him seven or eight years.

Yesterday afternoon the fearful discovery was made that the entire family, with the exception of the eldest child, a boy named William, ten years of age, who happened to be paying a visit to a relative, named Duffy, in West Philadelphia (and possibly the boy Cornelius), were brutally murdered, and their bodies thrown together in the barn, a short distance from the dwelling-house. In each instance the heads were knocked in and the throats cut, in some cases to such an extent that they were nearly decapitated. There they lay, a mangled mass of humanity, piled one on top of the other. The father of the family and Mrs. Dolan were found lying side by side in the barn, terribly disfigured, and covered with hay, and in an adjoining sort of corn-crib was found the body of Mrs. Deering, surrounded by four of her children, all so terribly mutilated that identification was almost impossible; the ages of the children ranging from eight years to an innocent of fourteen months. The names of the persons murdered are as follows:—

Mr. Christopher Deering, aged 37 years,
Mrs. Julia Deering, aged 44 years.
John Deering, aged 8 years.
Thomas Deering, aged 6 years.
Annie Deering, aged 4 years.
Emma Deering, aged 14 months.
Mrs. Elizabeth Dolan, aged 45 years.

The last seen of any members of the family was last Friday morning, when some of the neighbors observed two of the children going over the meadow near the house, apparently chasing up some ducks.

Mr. Deering was, however, seen as late as last Saturday morning, when he called upon Mr. Mitchell, No. 1629 Arch street, who owns the estate on which Mr. Deering resides. He transacted some business with Mr. Mitchell and then left, saying that he had to go to the steamboat landing, in order to meet his niece (Mrs. Dolan), who, it appears, had gone to Trenton to attend a funeral. From that time nothing was seen or is known of him until found as described, in his barn, yesterday afternoon.

There is every reason to suppose that the murders were committed last Saturday afternoon, for an examination of the premises reveals the fact that the wagon used by Mr. Deering during his visit to the city on Saturday morning is safely stowed away in the carriage-house, and a piece of beef he had doubtless purchased for his Sunday dinner was discovered lying in the bottom of the wagon, yesterday afternoon, and which was partly decomposed. Again, Mrs. Dolan, when discovered in the barn, was dressed in full black, as though she might have been to a funeral, and she was attired in entirely clean undergarments, and wore around her neck a jet crucifix, suspended by a string of black beads.

Mr. Deering, when discovered, was dressed as though he had just returned home. He even had on a pair of dark kid gloves, but his boots were taken off his feet, and his hat was missing.

Mrs. Deering and her children were dressed in their every day attire, giving rise to the supposition that the terrible heart-rending deed was committed during the day time, or at all events very early in the evening.

It seems strange that the fact that the family were missing was not discovered at an earlier date, but it is accounted for in this wise:—Mr. Deering was a man of rather retired, quiet habits, and did not mix much with his neighbors. It was noticed that the windows of the dwelling were open, and day by day passed without any suspicion entering into the minds of the neighbors that anything was wrong.

Yesterday afternoon a neighbor happened to visit the premises for the purpose of feeding a colt that he had charge of. He entered the barn with that object in view, when his attention was attracted to something unusual at the southwest angle of the barn. He proceeded to make an investigation, when he discovered the feet of Mr. Deering projecting through the hay. He beat a hasty retreat and informed an acquaintance named John Gool of the circumstance. A further investigation was made, when the bodies of Mrs. Deering and Mrs. Dolan were found lying side by side, with their throats cut in a most horrible manner, and entirely covered with hay, with the exception of Mr. Deering's feet.

The neighborhood was at once aroused, and as soon as the knowledge of the occurrence became generally known, parties were despatched to the city authorities with information of the discovery. The premises were at once taken possession of by the neighbors, and no one permitted to enter the barn until the arrival of the proper authorities. Chief Detective Benjamin Franklin, Police Lieutenant Frank Hampton, and Detective John Lamon, proceeded at once to the scene of the murder. The barn was entered, and the bodies of Mr. Deering and Mrs. Dolan discovered as described.

The dwelling was carefully searched, but nothing worthy of publication was discovered beyond the fact that the rooms were in a disordered condition. An axe was found, however, resting on a bench outside the house, which contained marks of blood, and it is believed that the murders were committed with just such a weapon as the one found. The question was then raised, what has become of Mrs. Deering and the children? An examination was at once instituted, and after the lapse of perhaps half an hour's time, they were discovered frightfully mangled in the corn-crib which adjoins the barn, and within a few feet of the spot where the first-named bodies were discovered.

By this time Coroner Taylor, Chief Ruggles, High Constable Clark, and other officials, had arrived. The Coroner proceeded at once in the discharge of his duties in the premises. The bodies were removed from the places where they had lain so long, and were conveyed in a wagon to the residence of Cyrus Horne, undertaker, on Eleventh street, where they will remain, subject to the Coroner's investigation.

As soon as the intelligence of the tragedy became known, a great deal of excitement took place among the people as the news spread. The police officers, in making a general search around the farm, discovered a shirt and pair of drawers under a haystack, about five hundred yards from the dwelling-house. They were taken in charge by the officers. These articles were not very clean; they appear to have been pretty well worn.

It is strange indeed that there was very little or no blood about the bodies of the victims, nor in the vicinity of the places where they were found. Diligent search was made by the shrewdest officers for these marks, with the view of ascertaining, if possible, how or where the murders were committed. But all efforts tending to this result were made in vain, and of course the entire affair is involved in deep mystery. It is thought, however, that the mother and her children having been murdered, were conveyed to the barn and there thrown into a heap, as already stated. The murders must have been committed outside of the dwelling-house, and what blood flowed must have soaked into the ground, or been washed out or dissipated by the rains which prevailed since Saturday. It is evident that after these murders, the hellish perpetrator of them not being able to find any money in the house, came to the conclusion that Mr. Deering must have his funds about him, and therefore waited his return. The desperate man probably laid in wait in the rear of the house, and commenced the work of death as Mr. Deering and his niece, Mrs. Dolan, were getting out of the wagon. He then dragged them to the place where their bodies were found, as already described.

The cattle, between thirty and forty in number, were in a pitiable condition. The poor creatures were ravenous from thirst and hunger. They were attended to as speedily as possible, and in such a manner as humanity dictated.

The person who is supposed to have committed the horrible deed is a German, who has been in the employ of Mr. Deering but a short time. He attended to the cattle and horses, and assisted his employer in various other ways about the place. He had been there so short a time that none of the persons on the neighboring farms had the least acquaintance with him; in fact, out of a number of those who resided near, and with whom we conversed, not one of them could give anything near a full description of him. But it seems that, without doubt, he was about twenty-five years of age; that he wore a moustache, and weighed about 160 or 170 pounds. Some said that he was tall, with dark hair and moustache, while others said he was of medium size, stoutly built, and with light hair and moustache. It was the general belief that the man had been in the army, but as to the regiment he was connected with, or any other facts tending in that direction, not one appeared to have the slightest knowledge. A pair of light-blue army pants were found in the house, which, it is believed, was the property of the German. A pair of shoes, covered with mud, were also found in the house; these also, it is believed, belonged to the same person. As the shoes of Mr. Deering were missing from his feet when his body was found, it is supposed that the German put them upon his own feet, and left his old ones in the house where they were found. We could find no one about who had seen this man about the place at a later period than Friday morning; at that time he was seen by a young man who resides on Jones' lane, about a square from Mr. Deering's house. The German was then engaged at work near a ditch, in company with his employer. Since that, as far as we could learn, no trace of him is known. It is a fact, however, that neither he nor his body were visible in the neighborhood yesterday. We are not able to give any further particulars about this man at present. The detectives, who were on the ground at the earliest possible moment, set to work to ascertain some clue as to the whereabouts of the supposed murderer. Not receiving any plausible description of him, they have but few facts to assist them in ferreting out the affair. Further developments will no doubt be brought to light to-day, and some that may assist in pointing out the perpetrator of the deed.

Last evening Mayor McMichael very promptly offered a reward of $1000 for the arrest of the murderer of the Deering family. His Honor will probably communicate officially with Councils to-day, who will, without doubt, largely increase the amount, it being limited with the Mayor to the sum offered by him.

LATEST.

BODY OF THE BOY FOUND.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE ASSASSIN.

THE TRAGEDY UNFOLDING

SHOCKING DETAILS.

The body of the hired boy, known as Cornelius, was found this morning by the officers at half-past ten o'clock. He was discovered under the haystack, a short distance southeast of the dwelling, with his throat cut from ear to ear. From bruises found upon his person it is thought that he was struck in the head with the pole of the axe, and either shot or struck in the breast with a fork. His body was found by Officers Mitchell, Kepfler, and Tucker.

Officer Tucker also found the pantaloons and coat of the German in his room, with marks of blood upon them. His shirt and drawers were found about a square from the haystack. The detectives are upon the track, and but little doubt is entertained of capturing the criminal at an early day.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The reporter of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH visited the scene of the late murder this morning, and found an immense crowd in attendance. The house is located due north and south, and in the rear is a large wood-shed. The front room, which is about twelve feet square, was comparatively in good order. On the east side windows open looking towards the Delaware. Between the dining-room and the kitchen, which is in the rear, there is a flight of stairs, leading to the upper portions of the building. In the sitting room were found a suit of child's clothes, which, it is supposed, the mother was making at the time the attack was made. Work-baskets, spools of cotton, thread, and other articles of domestic use were found scattered around in confusion. The cradle of the child, with its furniture, was found in this room, but no traces of blood, or any indications of a struggle. The chairs, tables, and stoves were all in their usual positions.

The parlor, about 12 by 16, was somewhat disarranged, the furniture being found in confusion. There was a desk and two clocks, one an old-fashioned eight-day and the other a mantle ornament.

The kitchen was in complete order, the dishes being washed and in the closet. The usual furniture of the kitchen was found undisturbed.

In the second story, used as chambers, matters were in disorder, the work of the chambermaid having been apparently omitted. The beds were unmade, and on one of them a bonnet and a set of furs were found.

Description of the Supposed Murderer.

Chief Detective Benjamin Franklin has, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in obtaining a tolerably accurate description of the German employed by Mr. Deering, and who it is supposed committed the foul deed. Several persons have undertook to describe the man, but the accounts vary in many particulars. The description appended is, however, agreed to in its main points by all parties who have seen the missing German:—

He was known by the name of Anthony or Antoni. He is about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches in height; light hair and light complexion. He wears, or did wear, when last seen, a thin moustache of a light color, and a thin light colored goatee.

He is round shouldered, and stoops when walking. He walks very slowly, and takes long strides, and his general movements are of a rather awkward character. He has pimples on his face, and speaks very indifferent English.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Bernel-Keene Scandal—Latest Developments—A Duel on the Tapis—The Southern Fair, Etc.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—The Bernel and Keene anonymous letter affair remains in *statu quo*. It is generally believed that a duel will grow out of it. The friends of both parties still have the matter under investigation. It forms the entire fashionable gossip of the town. All concerned stood at the top of "the quality." It is supposed that, unless Bernel makes a satisfactory explanation, he will be withdrawn from the British Consulate.

The Southern Fair continues to draw immensely; but Dan Rice beats it, as he preaches Unionism. It closes finally to-morrow night.

The Fenian Movement.

EASTPORT, Maine, April 12.—There is great excitement on Campo Bello island, and the families of the residents there are removing to this city, and taking shelter in barns and outhouses. A great Fenian meeting was held last night, at which speeches were made by B. D. Killian and Major Sinnott.

CALAIS, Me., April 12.—There was much excitement yesterday and last night at St. Stephens, New Brunswick, opposite this city. The fears of a Fenian raid somewhere on the frontier have been strengthening for several days past, but the precise point of attack is not yet known.

The reports from Eastport yesterday indicated that the Fenians were leaving there in squads, it was supposed for Calais, but up to this hour they have not shown themselves here.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Cotton is quiet at 37@38c. for Middlings. Flour has advanced 5@10c. for sound; sales of 8500 bbls. at $6 70@8 10 for State; $8 25@11 10 for Ohio; $6 70@8 05 for Western; Southern buoyant; 2000 bbls. sold, $8 90@15 50; Canadian 5@10c. better; 450 bbls sold at $7 35@12. Wheat firm, but quiet; mixed advanced 1c.; sales of 32 000 bush. Corn at 80@86c; Oats advanced 1c; Beef steady. Pork steady at $25 50 for Mess; Lard firm; Whisky dull.

—There is much probability that the Cathedral at Ulm will soon be placed in the hands of the restorer; some works of conservation require to be effected in the first instance.

THIRD EDITION

HORRIBLE FAMILY MURDER IN VIRGINIA.

A Woman and Three Children Butchered.

THEY ARE HACKED TO DEATH WITH AN AXE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., April 12.—A horrible murder was committed near Warsaw, Richmond county, Va., on the morning of the 3d inst. A man by the name of Julius Hall went into the kitchen where a colored woman and her three children were, and with an axe killed them all. The woman was found lying in the middle of the floor, weltering in her blood; near the bed was found one of the children, a girl about seven years of age, with her brains running out; another, five years old, and an infant, not yet a year old, were found lying near the fire-place with their skulls smashed in. Hall was arrested and committed to jail for trial at the next term of the Court.

After he had committed the deed he told his wife that he had done it; he then went to his father's, some four miles distant, and told his father what he had done—"that he didn't want to do it, but stated that something told him he must do it." He said this woman had never done anything to cause him to do as he had done. Hall seems very much depressed, and has evinced a disposition to kill himself. He having acted in a strange manner for some time past, it is supposed that his mind was in a deranged condition at the time the deed was committed.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

Mr. Stephens' Testimony.

Alexander H. Stephens was before the Reconstruction Committee yesterday for several hours. He gave a rose-colored account of the South, its condition, and its hopes.

Personal.

Senator Wright has not been to the Senate since the day he voted against the Civil Rights bill after the veto. He continues very weak.

Senator Dixon recovers very slowly, and may not be able to resume his seat for some time to come.

Senator Wilson and several others left for their homes this afternoon, to return on Monday.

Secretary Stanton has left the city on a visit to his mother. He will probably be gone several days.

The Test Oath.

Loyal gentlemen arriving here daily from Virginia strongly oppose any modification of the test oath looking to the admission to Congress of men who were identified with the late Rebellion, but, on the contrary, desire its provisions to be made still more stringent, and assert that in their opinion the radicals are the truest and best friends of the Southern people.

The Lincoln Funeral Car.

At the sale of the United States military railroad supplies yesterday, at Alexandria, the gorgeous funeral car which conveyed the remains of President Lincoln to Springfield, Ill., was purchased by ex Marshal Ward H. Lamon for a little less than $10,000.

Smuggling to be Stopped.

The Senate Committee on Commerce is preparing to report a bill for the prevention of smuggling at the seaports and on the Canadian frontier.

Escaped.

Oscar Mankin, one of the Alexandria Rebels, convicted of murder on Christmas last, on the occasion of the riots, has escaped from prison.

The Reconstruction Committee.

Unless the friends of Mr. Johnson's policy have more witnesses to examine the Reconstruction Committee will soon close their case, and report finally to Congress.

The President in a State of Siege.

A number of dilapidated politicians are here besieging the President daily to give them office, and remove Republicans who do not sustain his Southern policy. Notwithstanding all their assertions to the contrary, there is at present no prospect of their success.

Freedmen's Affairs in Mississippi.

Colonel Thomas having been relieved from the superintendency of Freedmen's affairs in Mississippi, General T. J. Wood, commanding the Department, has been temporarily assigned to the duties of Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau in that State.

[Official Army Register.

The first volume of the official army register, published in compliance with an act of Congress, has just made its appearance. It was intended to embrace the names of all volunteer officers of the New England States, together with a brief sketch of the history of the different regiments, promotions, discharges, dismissals, transfers, and a large amount of other data of interest to former officers of the volunteer force. The mistakes and omissions in this edition will probably lead to its suppression by order of the Congress. The next volume, now being printed, will soon be issued, and is to embrace the same facts relative to Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey regiments. The series will consist of eight volumes, which will be issued from time to time, from the Government Printing Office, and will be forwarded to all applicants on the receipt of one dollar, the actual cost of publication. No copies are printed for members of Congress.

ROBBERY EXTRAORDINARY.

A Bank Clerk Knocked Down and Robbed of Nine Thousand Dollars in Gold—A Mysterious Affair—"Where are the Police?"

One of the most extraordinary cases of highway robbery that has ever startled honest New Yorkers occurred on Tuesday afternoon last, in the very heart of the business portion of the city. At about 1 o'clock (we are informed) a person employed as porter or clerk in the Bank of America, called at the Sub-Treasury office, corner of Wall and Nassau streets, and obtained nine thousand dollars in gold. The specie was placed in a bag, and the clerk left the Sub-Treasury office on his way to the bank.

Two hours afterwards, one of the clerks of the Chatham Bank had occasion to visit the Sub-Treasury office to obtain specie. Having accomplished the object of his visit, he passed from the room. As he stepped into the ante-room, he stumbled over the prostrate form of the clerk of the Bank of America, who had left the building two hours previously. Examination disclosed the fact that the unfortunate man had been knocked down, stunned, and severely wounded, and that the bag he had obtained from the Sub-Treasury office was missing. Measures were at once taken to restore consciousness, but at a late hour on Tuesday evening these efforts had been only partially successful. Indeed, at last accounts, the unfortunate clerk was wholly unable to give any account of the circumstances attending the robbery, or to make any intelligent statement with regard to the manner in which he had passed the two hours intervening between his departure from the Sub-Treasury office and the discovery of the outrage, or concerning his whereabouts during this time. To all questions his replies are vague and unmeaning. He seemed quite unaware that he had been assaulted or robbed.

Every person who had occasion to call at the Sub-Treasury office will remember that the main room is approached through an ante-room. It was in this ante-room, between the inner and the outer doors, and near the former, that the unfortunate clerk was discovered. Of course he could not have remained in this room, in the condition in which he was found, during the whole of the two hours. The most reasonable theory is that he went away from the Sub-Treasury building, was knocked down and robbed somewhere in its neighborhood, and after hours of aimless wandering finally staggered back into the little ante-room, there to sink and lose his consciousness.

We are informed that the victim of this outrage was assaulted in a similar manner a few years since, while residing in New Jersey, and that his mind received so great a shock that he was utterly unable to speak during several years immediately following. His dumbness, however, passed away in time. It is well known that such a case did occur at about the time indicated (in 1858, we think), exciting general attention.

Our entirely infallible detectives need hardly be informed there is a new chance for glory. To be sure, the recovery of the sum of $9000 can hardly be considered a strong incentive to those efficient officials whose unimpeachable integrity and unsurpassed sagacity have endeared them to the hearts of all owners of greenbacks and national securities. At most, under the system which is understood to be in operation, the capturing party could obtain only $3000. But it may be intimated, we trust, without giving offense to the guardians of our lives and property, that the robbery, not to say assassination, of a bank attache, in broad daylight, in a crowded thoroughfare, and under the very shadow, as it were, of official authority, is not, in these days, and with our civilization, quite "the thing."—*N. Y. World.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—President Judge Allison.—Prison cases still occupy the sessions of the Court. John Williams pleaded guilty to stealing a box of maize and other articles, worth $12, the property of Samuel Barton & Co. Williams was seen to pick up the box and walk with it away from the store. Being pursued he ran, and dropped the box, but failed to make his escape.

C. F. Reel pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery on Philip Brittner.

Richard Royal (colored) was convicted of stealing a coat, the property of John Campbell, No. 510 S. Seventh street.

Dullon Cooper was convicted of a charge of stealing a barrel of dried huckleberries from J. S. Tustin No. 15 S. Front street.

John Leopart was convicted of stealing a bag of carpet balls belonging to Susan Bradley.

Charles Boissard was convicted of stealing a tub and five pounds of butter, worth $4 50, from J. C. Golden.

William Lee was convicted of a charge of burglary attempted to be committed April 2, at the dwelling-house of Charles H. Smith, No. 735 Wood street.

Thomas Dowdie was convicted of stealing five pounds of butter.

Martha Wilson, charged with stealing a cloak, the property of Leborah Hunt, was found guilty.

Joseph Anderson, charged with receiving an overcoat from Walter H. Tilden, knowing the same to have been stolen, was convicted. Anderson said the coat was given to him by his wife, and that he had no reason to believe it to be stolen.

Catharine Haley was charged with the larceny of nine dollars from Morris Kerven.

John Smith and John Guyant were charged with highway robbery, committed on the person of Samuel Headly. The defendants, as Headly testified, followed him on the evening of the 23d of March, from the tavern of a man named Dusenbury, at Delaware avenue and Dock streets, and violently assaulting, robbed him of his pocket-book and contents, amounting to about $50, and also a watch. The police having been informed of the affair, went to Dusenbury's, and arrested Guyant and Smith, whom the plaintiff identified as the parties who had robbed him. About $20 in money was found on each of the defendants, but neither the watch nor pocket-book. On trial.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Read.—The Court sat this morning to hear a motion to vacate a rule to take the depositions of going witnesses on five hours notice. It was stated to the Court in support of the motion by the counsel for the defendant that the witnesses proposed to be examined had been brought from Luzerne county, where they and the defendant reside, in order to be examined in a cause pending here in this Court, and that owing to the shortness of the notice they had been unable to communicate with their client.

Justice Read granted the motion vacating the rule, on the ground that witnesses thus brought from a distance to testify were not going witnesses within the meaning of the rule of Court, and fixed Monday next as the time to proceed with the depositions.

The District Courts, Nos. 1 and 2, have concluded their lists for the week, and adjourned.

The Court of Common Pleas, Judge Pierce, was engaged with the case of Sherry vs. Grover, an action by plaintiff to recover for one week's salary, as an actor at the New Chesnut Street Theatre. Before reported.

—A silver wedding that will be worth witnessing will be observed on the 28th of April, at St. Petersburg. It is that of the Czar Alexander and the Czarina. They were married on the 28th of April, 1841. The Czar's birthday falls on the 29th of April, when he will be forty-eight years of age. His wife, who is forty-two, is Mary Alexandrowna, daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, one of the minor sovereigns of Germany. Five sons and a daughter are the fruits of this marriage, the daughter, who bears the mother's name, being thirteen. The eldest son died recently.

—At West Bend, Wisconsin, recently, a clergyman started for a small country place, a few miles away, for the purpose of reading the burial service over a lady who was that day to be interred. On the way the horse, a high-spirited animal, ran away, throwing the gentleman from the cutter and killing him instantly. The funeral was in consequence delayed; and a while after the time when it would, but for the accident, have taken place, the lady rose from the coffin, having been in a trance for two days. The unfortunate minister was buried in the grave which had been made to receive the lady's supposed remains.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Constitutional Powers.

From the Tribune.

The *World* quoted Mr. Jefferson as authority for the dictum that our political system reserves to the several States "*every* power purely domestic," and that

"The Federal is in truth our foreign Government, which department *alone* is taken from the sovereignty of the separate States."

We met this with indisputable citations from the Constitution itself, wherein power is given to Congress to protect inventors and authors by patents and copyrights; to coin money; to establish Post Offices and post roads; and to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, while, by that same instrument, the States are forbidden to coin money, pass bills of attainder, or *ex post facto* laws, or impair the obligations of contracts, etc. Surely here is enough to prove the *World* mistaken—and Mr. Jefferson too—in asserting that "the foreign department *alone* is taken from the sovereignty of the separate States."

The *World* quotes Mr. Jefferson as writing from Paris to E. Carrington (August 4, 1787) that ours under the old Confederation was "the best Government existing, or that ever did exist." That was, doubtless, Mr. Jefferson's opinion; but the country held quite another; and this prevailed in the framing and adoption of the Federal Constitution. Mr. Jefferson further wrote that:—

"My general plan would be to make the States one as to everything connected with foreign nations, and several as to everything purely domestic."

We haven't a doubt of this. Only it so happens that Mr. Jefferson did not frame the Federal Constitution, and it was not conformed to his views, but to those of Franklin, Washington, Roger Sherman, Hamilton, Madison, etc., which were quite different. Madison afterwards bowed to the magnetism of his personal ascendancy, and wrote the famous Virginia resolves of 1799, of which, after Jefferson's death, he made so unhappy an attempt to explain away the meaning. But the Constitution is one thing, and the resolves of '98 and '99 quite another; though Mr. Jefferson—having very positive notions as to what the Constitution should be, provided we must have a Constitution (which he didn't want)—afterwards assumed, asserted, or argued that the actual Constitution was the camel, or weasel, or whale that he would have had it.

The *World* is constrained to substitute an issue of its own invention for that whereon its discomfiture is so palpable. Premising that certain of the internal powers accorded to Congress by the Constitution were granted to it likewise by the old Articles of Confederation, it asks:—

"Was ever anybody rash enough or hardy enough to maintain that the Articles of Confederation absorbed the domestic jurisdiction of the states?"

With a disputant who thus puts into the mouth of his antagonist whatever words promise to serve his own purpose, we prefer to part company.

The Loan Bill.

From the Times.

The Loan bill, as finally passed, falls far short of what it should have been to do justice to the Secretary of the Treasury, or to meet the views of those who, like him, earnestly desire a speedy return to specie payments. It withholds power which that officer ought to have had conferred upon him, and it restricts the process of contraction within limits that render all apprehension of panic on that ground utterly absurd.

Nevertheless, the new law definitely enacts a very important principle, and lays the foundation of a policy which we hope hereafter to see applied with much greater vigor. It does not meet the reasonable requirements of Mr. Secretary McCulloch. But it frustrates the plans of the inflationists, and imposes restraint upon the currency of which prudent men cannot fail to take heed. The contraction possible within the year is so small that it will probably be exceeded by the addition to the National Bank circulation during the same period. But, at any rate, the national policy is to be one of contraction, as opposed to expansion. So much at least is fixed by the bill. And to this extent it is a step in the right direction.

If anything else were wanted to reconcile the country to a measure in itself of comparatively little value, it would be found in the hostility shown at every stage of its progress through Congress by the advocates of a currency which, though not avowedly inconvertible, would be rendered so by a constant addition to its issues. Not one of these ran so far counter to public opinion as to declare himself favorable to inconvertibility as a principle. On the contrary, every one of them professed a desire to promote a resumption of cash payments. But, aside from their professions, they were unitedly opposed, first, to the more comprehensive bill which, in the main, reflected the views of the Secretary, and afterwards to the harmless affair which went through the Senate on Monday. For their defeat, let us be grateful. In whatever aspect we are otherwise kisappointed we know that the paper money men have received a timely rebuke, and the speculators a salutary warning. Both were sadly required to frustrate the teachings of those who confound the excitement of speculation with the activity of healthy enterprise, and mistake the flood of paper which precedes bankruptcy for the ease connected with genuine prosperity.

It is to be hoped that Congress, having affirmed a sound principle in regard to greenbacks, will not be unmindful of the danger that lurks beneath an unchecked development of the National Bank system.

The Loan Bill Passed Both Houses of Congress.

From the Herald.

This important bill, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet the obligations of the Government about to become due, passed the Senate on Monday in the same form as it passed the House. There was a good deal of discussion upon the bill, those opposed to it arguing chiefly that too much power was placed in the hands of the Secretary, especially with regard to contracting the currency. Mr. Sherman objected to it on this ground. He thought it gave the Secretary too much power to contract the currency, which might put an unnecessary strain upon the commercial world, and that no man ought to have this power. He maintained, too, that every citizen ought to know how much currency is in circulation at any time. The objections of Mr. Sherman and those who went with him are good in principle, and had a forcible application to the bill as originally reported to the House; but the amended bill, as now passed, is relieved almost entirely of these objections. The Secretary has not the power of retiring more than eighteen millions of greenbacks before Congress will meet and can take further action upon the subject next winter. This small amount, should he even withdraw it, would scarcely be felt. His power, therefore, in this respect, is very limited. On the whole, we think the bill is a safe one, and is not likely to cause any disturbance in the business of the country. The careful legislation of Congress on the important matter of our finances and currency must be gratifying to the country. If that body would only be as prudent and conservative on strictly political questions our sectional troubles would soon end. We hope it will make the same progress towards correct statesmanlike views in that respect as it is making on the question of national finance and the currency.

In connection with this subject we notice, too, that Mr. Sherman introduced a bill in the Senate on Monday to equalize the distribution of the national bank currency, and to limit the whole amount to the original three hundred millions—that is, instead of increasing this description of currency to supply the demand of the Southern States or new States and Territories, to take from the States that have an undue proportion and give it to those that have none or a less proportionate amount. This is another step in the right direction. Mr. Sherman sees the necessity of limiting the amount of paper money, and especially of this national bank issue; at the same time he opposes such a contraction as may disturb the business and values of the country. It would be better to supersede this so called national bank currency by legal tender greenbacks, or by a *bona fide* national currency issued solely in the name of the Government and on its credit, for in that way the Government, and not private monopolies, would get the benefit of the circulation; but it is some progress in the right direction to limit this national bank currency, and it is but fair to equalize the distribution of it. The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance, and we have some reason to expect it will be favorably considered.

The Loan Bill.

From the World.

The new Loan bill, which has passed both Houses, and only awaits the President's signature to become a law, is of so much interest that we reproduce it with a prominence due to its importance:—

An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide ways and means to support the Government, approved March 3, 1865.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled an act to provide ways and means to support the Government, approved March 3, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion, to receive any treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, and also to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by said act, either in the United States or elsewhere, to such an amount, in such manner, and at such rates as she may think advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or for any treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, or other representatives of value which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress, the proceeds thereof to be used only for retiring treasury notes, or other obligations issued under any act of Congress. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt; provided that of the United States notes not more than ten millions of dollars may be retired and cancelled within six months from the passage of this act, and thereafter not more than four millions of dollars in any one month. And provided, further, that the act to which this is an amendment shall continue in force in all its provisions, except as modified by this act.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress at the commencement of the next session the amount of exchange made or money borrowed under this act, and of whom and on what terms, and also the amount and character of indebtedness retired under this act and the act to which this is an amendment, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans and exchange.

The bill gives the Secretary much less power than he persistently asked for, and less than he ought to have. There are two things of the first consequence for which efficient provision ought to be made, viz., such a reduction of the currency as will restore specie payments, and a preparation to meet the engagements of the Government maturing in 1867 and 1868. The bill which has passed contributes little to either. It restrains the Secretary from withdrawing more than ten millions of greenbacks within the first six months after its passage, or more than four millions a month thereafter. The six months extend to about the middle of October, and the two ensuing months will overlap the next meeting of Congress. The currency, then, which (including the national bank notes) consists of about seven hundred and fifty millions (twice or thrice what it was before the war), can be reduced not quite eighteen millions of dollars up to the time of Mr. McCulloch's next annual report. The Secretary will doubtless use all the little power given him; but the currency, during the eight months, will be reduced less than two and a half per cent. Curtailment, though imperceptibly slow, is, of course, better than further expansion; but a business man buying or manufacturing goods to sell six months ahead, always calculates on a much larger margin of profit than two per cent., and so slow a contraction will do little to render people cautious. Congress seems blind to the fact that the country has other things to do than the purchase and sale, or manufacture and sale, of consumable commodities. There are thousands of enterprises in the character of permanent investments, whose returns must come in future years. The opening of new mines, the building of new machinery, the erection of new houses, the construction of new railroads, are kinds of business which differ from current mercantile transactions, in that the money invested now will bring its returns several years hence. If the currency were restored to the specie basis, the house or the railroad built now would cost about the same as those built five years hence, and there would be no great risk in the undertaking. But if men build now what can be built thirty per cent. cheaper in 1869, they would do better to keep their money and apply it to some other use. The restraint put on the Secretary is purely in the interest of the trading and speculating classes, who alone are benefited by continuing the inflation.

Next year the seven-thirties begin to fall due, and before the close of the year following, they will all have matured. Of these, there are nine hundred and fifty millions; but although Secretary McCulloch feels a wise solicitude at the appalling amount, Congress is stupidly careless, or, what is worse, in league with the vast speculating interests who are laying their plans to make several millions out of the coming embarrassment of the Government.

President Johnson's Action.

From the Daily News.

The final Congressional action upon the Civil Rights bill proves that the power of radicalism is absolute in the National Capitol. A faction, ambitious, fanatical, unscrupulous, has usurped a monopoly of central legislation. A factitious majority, created by a plain violation of the principles and laws of our political system, exercises its will in defiance of right and reason, and, by force, fraud, and political intrigue, attempts to paralyze the Executive arm, and to destroy the balance of authority in the several branches of the Federal Government. Eleven States of the Union and millions of American citizens are wrongfully, and in palpable antagonism with the provisions of the Constitution, withheld from representation in the National Legislature; withheld for the purpose of securing to the usurping faction the political ascendancy that they use for the aggrandizement of their own party, and for the consummation of partisan schemes, whose accomplishment would lead to anarchy and the overthrow of republicanism.

This is revolution. It is treason more dangerous than armed rebellion against the constituted authorities. It is, if successful, death to the body politic by poison, more fatal than open conflict in the fields of war. It is the treason of demagogues against not only the organic laws of the Republic, but against the sentiment of the people misrepresented and outraged by those into whose hands convulsion and civil strife have thrown a political control abhorrent to the nature of our institutions. If the radicals pass this crisis, and retain their supremacy, they retain it up to that period when the people shall oppose the usurpation with such weapons as are the last resource of freemen against tyrants. Must the country await an appeal to that last tribunal? Is there no remedy against revolution except a physical opposition to the revolutionists? Is the republic, exhausted and impoverished by domestic contention, to be plunged again into the vortex of civil strife? Forbid it, guardian spirit of republicanism! whose ministration we invoke to inspire the Chief Magistrate of the Republic and the people, of whose liberties he is to-day the most conspicuous champion, to inspire him and them with a moral influence to check and overthrow the conspirators against the most precious attributes of our national existence.

What, then, is to be done? The demagogues exult to-day in their triumph over the Executive. The success of their treachery and usurpation will make them still more arrogant and reckless, and will give their ambition wings to soar towards a confirmed absolutism. They must be met *now*, in the hour of their victory, by measures prompt and decisive, that will settle the issue and leave the field permanently in the possession of one or the other party. There must be a moral trial of strength between right and wrong, between usurpation and legitimate authority, between faction and the Executive, supported by the people. The President, in his present position, is a mere puppet. Eleven States and their populations, silenced and outlawed by radical dictatorship, have been kept out of the arena. Their welfare, their safety, their very political life depend, upon the issue in the settlement of which they are denied all voice and participation. They have the right to representation in the national legislature. It is the duty of the President to protect them in the enjoyment of that right. The vindication of great principles, the interests of the people, the integrity of the Union, the very essence of the Republic, in a word, the enforcement of the Executive policy of restoration, demands that the representatives of the Southern States and people should immediately assume their official functions—should take their seats at once in the Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives in the Capitol of the United States.

The radicals oppose their admission. They bar the doors. They stand armed with stolen and unlawful weapons to dispute the passage of duly elected members of Congress to their rightful seats in the National Legislature. Then why does not the Chief Magistrate of the republic interpose his authority to prevent this outrage against the representatives of the States and of the people? He has the power to do so. He is Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, and has at his disposal an armed and disciplined force amply sufficient to preserve the peace at the seat of government, and to enforce obedience to the laws beneath the roof of the Capitol of the republic. Let a day be fixed for the representatives of the Southern States and people to take their seats in Congress. The seats are there ready to receive the rightful claimants. Let them enter, take possession of their own, and fulfil their official functions. Should violence be offered them by any man, or number of men, under any pretense whatsoever, let the President send a detachment of Federal troops to preserve order in the Capitol. If radical conspirators attempt to support their usurpation by force, the consequences be upon their heads. It is time that the republic should have a complete and constitutional National Legislature. We have been ruled too long by faction. We have been too long subject to the caprices of fanatics. The country must be permitted to resume its normal condition, and if revolutionists stand in the way, the Executive arm is strong enough to sweep them from the path of restoration.

President Johnson, you have issued your proclamation of peace. You have declared insurrection to be at an end. You have decided that the Southern States are entitled to representation in Congress. Give us, then, our republicanism. Restore to the political system the attributes that belong to it. Let not a league of demagogues destroy our form of government. The Constitution, you say, is your guide; then compel obedience to the provisions of the Constitution, by which all the States of the republic are entitled to representation in the National Legislature. Proclamations and messages will not avail you. Words cannot subdue revolution in the full tide of its success. Your remedy is force against fraud; action against conspiracy. You are sure of popular support; whatever of moral influence or of material strength is with the people, you can command. Their instincts of self-preservation, their intelligence, their patriotism, teach them that your theories are right; now, show them that you have the nerve to make good your theories by action.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—Office, S. W. corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 16th instant, for the grading, masonry, and bridging of Broad street from Germantown road to Fisher's lane, to be done in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and under his directions, payments to be made monthly in warrants drawn by the Chief Commissioner of Highways upon the City Treasurer.

The proposals will give prices as follows:—
Earth excavation, per cubic yard.
Rock " "
Embankment. " "
Masonry, per perch, of 25 cubic feet.
Bridge superstructure, per foot lineal.
Foundation timber, per cubic foot.

A specification and profile may be seen at the Department of Surveys.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.
4 11 3t

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

3 30 14 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1866.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 226 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, 16th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000), and any other business that may be brought forward.

A. B. LINDERMAN,
ISAAC BARTON,
W. SMITH,
C. C. KNIGHT,
W. H. ELY,
} Directors

JOHN GALLAGHER, Jr., Secretary. 4 11 5t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 324 WALNUT Street, Room No. 20.

The Directors have this day declared a second dividend of ONE PERCENT., equal to two and a half cents per share, for the month of March, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will close April 7th, and open on the 13th.

G. W. WAKEFIELD, Secretary.
Philadelphia, April 4, 1866. 4 5 7t*

☞ A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

2 17 1y

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Mild leurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 8 31

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s. OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s. ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

HARPER, DURNEY & CO
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET. 1 17 4p

5 20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
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TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
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ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
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THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET
The largest, cheapest, and best stock o
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10

REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO,
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BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
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BEST IN THE WORLD.
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FREE FROM STEMS.
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DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,

General Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc., has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy Tobacco.

FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States Hotel Building. Apply at DEAN S Tobacco and Cigar Store, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.
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REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

REMOVED.—S. & JAMES M. FLANNAGAN have removed from No. 304 to No. 420 S. DELAWARE Avenue. 3 29 12t

DRY GOODS.

NEW LINEN GOODS,
Just Received Direct from Europe,
AT
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
RETAIL, AT IMPORTER'S PRICES.

LINEN LAWN DRESSES, New Styles, very Handsome.

LINEN TRAVELLING DRESSES, Entirely New Design.

NEW PRINTED LINENS, landing from steamer "Propontis."

GOLDEN FLAX IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, all the numbers. These Linens are of extra weight and quality.

POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, from 87½ cents per yard.

BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, New Patterns, very cheap.

CHEAP NAPKINS, landing from steamer "Helvetia."

TABLE CLOTHS, Rare Styles, with NAPKINS to match.

TOWELS, of every kind, from 25 cents to $1·25 each.

NURSERY DIAPERS, All the Widths Required.

TOWELINGS by the yard.

CRASH DIAPER, HUCK, ETC.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS, in White, Colored, and Fancy.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Every Kind, for Ladies', Gents', and Children.

SHIRT BOSOMS, of very Superior Quality.

BIRD-EYE AND OTHER DIAPERS.

LINEN CAMBRICS AND LAWNS.

Linen Buyers will save time and money by coming direct to

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
3 31 stuth] No. 828 ARCH Street.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,
Have just opened:—

Another lot of 6000 yards of Bleached Muslin, best in the city, for 25 cents.
Bleached Muslins, yard wide, best makes.
Unbleached Muslins, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28 cts.
Heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 24 cents per yard.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
Bleached Muslins, full 1¼ yard wide, 31½ cents per yard.
Fast color Calicoes, 15 cents per yard.
Best quality Calicoes, fast colors, 18½ cts. per yard.
American and French Ginghams.
Plaid Foil de Chevre, 25 cents per yard.
Just opened, 500 dozen Linen Napkins, warranted all linen, $2 38, $2 45, $2·50, $2 60, $2 75, up to $5·00 per dozen.
Table Cloths and Table Linens.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 62, 75, up to $1 40 per yard.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Linen Bird-eye for Aprons.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

Soft-finish Cambric, Jaconet and Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Muslins, and Victoria Lawns, Plaid and Striped Muslins, Shirred Muslins.
Bargains in Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' Neck-Ties, Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.
Cambric Edgings, Insertings and Flouncings, Dimity Bands, etc. etc.
Good quality Bonnet Ribbons.
Nos. 4 and 5 Corded-edge Ribbons.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch

N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert street's about the last of April. 3 31

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock o
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles.
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
200 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices, 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article of ladies wear. 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAIDS and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price, from 50c. to $1·50.
200 PARIS OFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

These of "OUR OWN MAKE" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 6

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The Summer Term of full twenty weeks will commence on Second-day, the 7th of 5th mo. next.

The course of instruction is complete and thorough, competent instructors are employed, and improved methods of teaching are adopted. The promotion of the health and happiness of the pupils is a leading object.

For circulars, address the Principal,
THOMAS P. CONARD,
2 22thm20t WEST GROVE, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAPER HANGINGS,
FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,
No. 52 North NINTH Street.
WALL PAPERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
4 5 1m] *DECORATIONS, ETC.*

WILEY & BROTHER
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO, which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 w1m No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER 2 14 §

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §) Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc!
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 § No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

CONTINENTAL HOTEL HAIR DRESSING, BATHING AND PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT.
PETER SIEGFRIED,
3 20 1m Proprietor.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40 CTS. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 23

STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1102 MARKET STREET.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the army has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 §

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY IN HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.—The Kenderton Presbyterian Church, Tioga street, above Broad, was dedicated last week. The church has been fitted up in a neat and beautiful manner.

The revival still continues in many of the Presbyterian churches in this city. A large number of new members have recently been admitted into the church, North Broad street, Manayunk, Third United Presbyterian, and others.

There is also an unusual spiritual prosperity in the Baptist churches in this city; sixty-two persons were baptized in eleven churches during one Sunday. The same interest is also manifested in many of the churches throughout the State.

Bishop Vail, of Kansas, officiating for the absent Bishop Stevens, confirmed from the 1st to the 31st of March, 416 persons in Philadelphia parishes. The largest number confirmed in any one church—that of Christ Church, Germantown—was 37.

The receipts of the Boards of the Presbyterian Church, in February, were as follows:—Board of Missions, $9322·90; Board of Education, $11,748·31; Board of Foreign Missions, $25,872·20; Board of Publications, $15,954·98; Board of Church Extension, $867·99; Fund for Disabled Ministers, $1577·81; Committee on Freedmen, $3036·09.

From statistics of the recent revivals in the Methodist Episcopal Church, we learn the following facts in reference to conversions during the past month:—March 1, 4300 conversions and accessions; March 8, 4367; March 15, 2333; March 29, 1748. Total, 15,436. The revival at Meadville, Pennsylvania, is still going on. Up to the present, two hundred and six have been received on probation within the last three months.

The following Commissioners to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church have been chosen:—Presbytery of Philadelphia—Ministers—Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D. Ruling Elders—Messrs James Andrews, John Wanamaker. Central Presbytery of Philadelphia—Ministers—Rev. T. M. Cunningham, Rev. J. Addison Henry. Ruling Elders—Messrs. Harvey and McLelland.

In the course of the present year a National Synod of all the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States will be held. Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, who will preside, has received letters from the Pope appointing him Apostolic Legate. The Plenary Council will be held in Baltimore in October next.

The pastoral relation between the Rev. Jonathan G. Gibbs and the First African Church of this city has been dissolved by the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

The endowment of Lafayette College has been completed, $100,000 having been subscribed. The Trustees have elected the following Professors, for whom provision has been made in the new and extended course:—The Rev. George Junkin, D. D., LL. D., Emeritus Professor of Political Philosophy; Rev. George Burrowes, D. D., Professor of Biblical Instructio; Rev. Henry S. Osborn, LL. D., Professor of Mining and Metallurgy; Rev. T. C. Porter, D. D., Professor of Botany and Zoology; Charles H. Hitchcock, A. M., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy; H. T. Lee, A. M., Professor of Physical Culture, and adjunct Professor of Rhetoric; C. L. Rehn, Curator of Museums and Cabinets.

The receipts of the Board of Missions of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, from December 20th to March 29th, 1866, amounted to $1836·85; of this amount $771·50 was contributed by St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of this city.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF ROBINSON.—Yesterday morning the injured man, Frederick Robinson, who was shot on Tuesday night at a restaurant, corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, was suffering much from nervous excitement, in consequence of which his physicians forbid the intrusion into his room of any of the numerous callers. Robinson had but recently been married, and is living happily with his wife in Powell street, near Sixth. He denies the charges preferred against him in some of the papers yesterday morning, and states that he never saw Fries previous to Monday evening, when he entered the bar-room where the deed was committed. Fries had a hearing before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon, and was committed to prison to await the results of the injuries inflicted. Mr. Stuart, Alderman Dougherty, and Sergeant Court were examined, but no new facts were elicited.

MEETING OF THE PRESBYTERY.—The Third Presbytery of Philadelphia yesterday closed its annual meeting in Calvary Church. Rev. Isaac Riley, of Pottsville, was the Moderator. The reports from the churches exhibited an unusual degree of thrift, spiritual and financial. Accessions have been more than usually numerous and contributions to evangelizing enterprises largely increased. Rev. W. E. Moore, Rev. B. B. Hotchkin, Hon. Wilmer Worthington, and Hon. Joseph Allison were elected Commissioners to the General Assembly, which meets next May in the city of St. Louis. The Presbytery holds an adjourned meeting this evening in the Chester City Presbyterian Church, for the ordination of Rev. N. P. Jones as pastor thereof.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—William Brummenger, aged 24, residing in Shippen street, above Eighth, had three of the fingers of his right hand cut off by a stamp in a tin factory.

Rebecca Formley, aged 40, residing at No. 2040 Evergreen street, had all the fingers of her right hand badly mashed at a paper factory, Twenty-first street and Washington avenue.

William Mount, aged 12, fell from a scaffold, and had his left arm fractured. They were all admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

A HANDSOME PRIZE HOSE CARRIAGE.—At the hall Fifth and Gaskill streets a fair is now open in aid of St. Alphonsus' Church. Among the prizes being voted for is a beautiful hose carriage, which will be valuable to the fire company that can muster the largest number of friends. Last evening the vote stood as follows:—Hope Hose, 90; Southwark Engine, 66; Moyamensing Hose, 53; Marion Hose, 6.

THE FAIR AT NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL.—The vote on the hose carriage stood at the close of yesterday as follows:—Vigilant, 621; Columbia Hose, 250; Fairmount Engine, 30; Assistance, 30; Hibernia, 19; Reliance, 2; Northern Liberty Engine, 2; Moyamensing, 2; Humane, 4; South Penn, 1; Diligent, 1; Robert Morris, 2.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A young man named Owen McDonnell had his left arm fractured by it being run over by a car of the Market Street Passenger Railway last Wednesday night about half-past eight o'clock. The accident occurred on Market street, near Thirty-ninth. He was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

SAFE.—The Mr. Tracy, who was missing from his home, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, as published in a morning paper a few days since, was at the house of Mr. John McMahon, in Lancaster City, on the 1st inst., and when he left, stated that he was going to Harrisburg for employment.

ROBBERY.—Three small boys entered the millinery store of Metz & Brown, No. 222 Arch street, yesterday morning, during the temporary absence of the attendants, and robbed the money drawer of its contents, amounting to about eighty dollars. The young rascals managed to make their escape with the booty.

STORE ENTERED.—A tailoring establishment on the lower side of Market street, a short distance west of the permanent bridge, was entered on Saturday night last, and robbed of a quantity of piece goods and clothing.

CHILD RUN OVER.—Emma Sullivan, aged five years, residing in the rear of No. 500 Brook street, was run over by an express wagon yesterday afternoon, and badly injured. Taken to her residence.

ELECTION IN BEVERLY, N. J.—The charter election in Beverly, New Jersey, on Tuesday, resulted in the election of Richard D. McElroy, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and the municipal ticket nominated by the same party.

A CONVENTION TO BE HELD.—The soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania will hold their annual convention, in this city, on the second Tuesday in May next. A large delegation, it is expected, will be present.

FIRE.—The alarm at half-past 10 o'clock on Tuesday night was caused by a slight fire at No. 2048 Coates street.

Cannon and Cannon Balls.

We find an allusion to cannon as early as the Spanish chronicle of Alfonso VI, written by Pedro, Bishops of Leon. In describing a sea fight in the eleventh century, between the Emirs of Seville and Tunis, he says:—"The vessel of the King of Tunis had on board a number of iron pipes, out of which volumes of thundering fire (*tonenos de fuego*) were discharged." The first cannon cast in England are said to have been made by John Owen, in 1521; but the art appears to have been introduced in a high state of perfection. Two large brass guns, recovered in 1835, from the *Mary Rose*, which was sunk at Spithead in 1545—one a 68-pounder and the other a 24-pounder—in beauty of design and workmanship are equal to anything produced in the present day. The largest gun ever made in England, up to 1843, was one weighing eighteen tons, cast in that year for Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt. The bore of the gun was about within one-tenth of an inch of sixteen inches (15 9-10 inches). The weight of its solid shot was 455 pounds, and of its shell, 300 pounds. This gun was twelve feet long, and had an immense quantity of metal at the breech.

A story is told of a cannon in Bejapoor, India, which weighs forty tons. A seat in the interior accommodates five persons, without much crowding. It is formed of mixed metal, of which there is said to be some portions of gold and a considerable quantity of silver, and is very sonorous. It was the work of Chuteby Coomy Khan, an officer in the service of Hoosseim Nizam Shah, at Ahmudnugger. In giving a description of it, Colonel Sykes says;—"On the visit of Sir John Malcolm during a period of his Viceroyship at Bombay, the Sattorah Rajah, who holds the surrounding territories under the British Government, directed that this gun should be fired off as an appropriate salute. Though not charged with more than half the weight of powder which its chamber could contain, the concussion was awful; it shook many of the buildings to their foundations, and the terrified inhabitants, as the reverberations rolled along, expected to see the domes and towers, survivors of the former shocks, come tumbling about their ears."

At the siege of Antwerp, in 1830, General Paixhans, of the French Artillery, proposed to King Leopold to shorten the siege by means of a mortar, the shells of which would weigh a thousand pounds, and contain each one hundred pounds of powder. The proposal was thought to be inhuman, and it was not until after fifty thousand cannon balls and shells had been spent in a vain bombardment that the monster mortar—a charcoal casting made at Liege—was brought out. Nine shells were fired, huge flying masses, one of which burst in the air, and eight descended into the citadel. Two days after the first shell was fired the Dutch surrendered.

The artillery used at the siege of Baza in the war of Granada, during the siege of Ferdinand and Isabella, were called bombards. They are still to be seen in that city, where they long served as columns in the public market place. The largest are of about twelve feet in length, consisting of iron bars two inches in breadth, held together by bolts and rings of the same metal. These were firmly attached to their carriages, incapable of either vertical or horizontal movement. The balls thrown from these engines were sometimes of iron, but more usually of marble. Several hundred of the latter have been picked up on the hills around Baza, many of which are fourteen inches in diameter, and weigh 175 pounds. At the siege of Balagner, at the beginning of the fifteenth century, according to Zurita, stone balls were discovered which weighed not less than 550 pounds. A gun recovered from one of the Turkish ships destroyed at Tohesme in 1770 was fourteen feet two inches in length, nine feet in circumference, twenty inches bore, and 210 cwt., or 23,526 lbs. weight.

The first instance of horizontal shell firing on record is that at the siege of Gibraltar, in 1779, where Captain Mercier, of the 39th Regiment, suggested that five and a half inch shells, with short-calculated fuses, should be fired from guns. This practice answered so well that it became general. Red-hot balls were first used by Stephen Bathor, King of Poland, at the siege of Dantzig, 1576.

Pistols were first used by the Germans; Bellay mentions them in the year 1544. In the time of Francis I and under Henry II the German horsemen, *des reiters*, were called *pistoliers*.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

The Retiring Pennsylvania Senators.

With the close of the present session of the Legislature the terms of eleven Senators will expire, as follows:—

1. Jeremiah Nichols, Union, of Philadelphia.
5. Wilmer Worthington, Union of Chester.
10. H. B. Beardslee, Democrat, of Wayne.
15. D. B. Montgomery (Dem., of Northumberland.
16. David Fleming, Union, of Dauphin.
17. Benjamin Champneys, Union, of Lancaster.
J. M. Dunlap, Union, of Lancaster
20. G. W. Householder, Union, of Bedford.
24. John Latta, Democrat, of Westmoreland.
26. William Hopkins, Democrat, of Washington.
28. Thomas Hoge, Union, of Venango.

Seven of the outgoing Senators are Republicans; four are Copperheads. Fourteen Republicans and eight Copperheads hold over. It is not likely that any change will occur in the districts to fill these vacancies; at least it is not supposable that any but seven Republicans will be elected to fill the seats just made vacant by the retiring Republican Senators, while there is every reason to believe that a Republican Senator will be elected from the Thirty-sixth District. In this district, the substitution of Beaver for Greene county (the old having been Washington and Greene, the new district now is Beaver and Washington counties), gives the Union men a handsome majority, and will enable our friends to elect a good man. For the retiring Senators, we cannot refrain from expressing a very high admiration, alike for the faithful manner in which they discharged their public duty and the unvaried courtesy with which they managed their official intercourse with those having business in the Legislature. The renomination and re-election of the most of the Republican Senators would not only be a benefit to their respective constituents, but a credit to the people of the Commonwealth at large.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

IN MEMORIAM.—The Governor of Illinois has issued a special proclamation appointing next Sunday, the 15th, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, in commemoration of the national calamity which removed the beloved Lincoln. Appropriate allusions to the dire event in all the pulpits of the land would not be out of place on that day.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth. EVERY EVENING, AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, EL NINO EDDIE, the greatest living wonder on the Tight Rope. THE BRILLIANT FOWLER SISTERS, MISS CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE, THE GREAT SKATER. GRAND BALLETS, LAUGHABLE COMEDIES, COMIC PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, ETC.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth. Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Benjamin West's great Picture of CHRIST REJECTED still on exhibition 11

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE. Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the "PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 11 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets. Lessee and Manager..........WILLIAM WHEATLEY. SECOND WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF THE WONDERFUL RAVELS, and their magnificent Company. GABRIEL RAVEL, ANTOINE RAVEL, YOUNG AMERICA, THE MARTINETTI FAMILY, SIGNORITA PEPITA, MONS. VON HAMME, and the Full Corps de Ballet will appear in a BILL OF RARE ATTRACTIONS. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 12, the performance will commence with the GREAT SENSATION, THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, by Gabriel's Pupil, YOUNG AMERICA. To be followed by a Fantastic Ballet entitled THE STAR OF THE RHINE.
THE STAR OF THE RHINE, SIGNORITA PEPITA
THE BURGOMASTER..........GABRIEL RAVEL
HENRI..........MONS. VON HAMME
To conclude with (first time) the new trick and wonderful Fairy Pantomime, entitled the GOLDEN EGG, with appropriate scenery, dresses, properties, machinery, changes, metamorphoses, appointments, etc. etc.
TOBY..........ANTOINE RAVEL
During the Piece, a very amusing FROG SCENE BY YOUNG AMERICA. TO-MORROW—Second night of the GOLDEN EGG AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS. Reserved Seats, Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1; Family Circle 40 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Seats can be secured six days in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Doors open at ¾ past 7—to commence at ¼ before 8.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 14, THE SECOND GRAND MATINEE, for which, in compliance with the public request, seats can now be secured without extra charge. Admission..........75 cents. Doors open ¾ past 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers. WILLIAM E. SINN..........Resident Manager. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 12, FOURTH NIGHT OF THE COMEDY SEASON, on which occasion Sheridan's glorious Comedy, in five acts, of THE RIVALS. THE RIVALS. THE RIVALS.
Lydia Languish..........Miss JOSIE ORTON
Captain Absolute..........Mr. F. Mordaunt
Bob Acres..........Mr. W. Lennox
Sir Anthony Absolute..........Mr. W. A. Chapman
Sir Lucius O'Trigger..........Mr. J. T. Ward
Falkland..........Mr. C. Lewis
Fag..........Mr. F. Foster
Mrs. Malaprop..........Mrs. W. A. Chapman
Julia..........Mrs. E. F. Keach
Lucy..........Mrs. Mordaunt
To conclude with BETSEY BAKER.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 13, BENEFIT OF MISS JOSIE ORTON. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 14, 107th GRAND FAMILY MATINEE. LADIES' BATTLE AND 1000 MILLINERS. MONDAY EVENING, April 16, first appearance in five years of MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, in her great impersonation of FANCHON. Admission to Evening Performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Last night but two of the distinguished Tragedienne, MRS. D. P. BOWERS, MRS. D. P. BOWERS, who will appear, for the last time, in her great impersonation of LEAH, THE JEWISH MAIDEN, supported by the young American Tragedian, MR. J. C. McCOLLOM, AS RUDOLPH. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 12, LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
Leah, a Jewish Maiden..........Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
Rudolph..........Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS, when will be presented THE PEEP O'DAY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock. Last night but two of MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH. Public demand for the repetition of MONEY. TO-NIGHT (Thursday) April 12, Bulwer's great Play of MONEY.
Alfred Evelyn..........Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH
Graves..........Stuart Robson
Clara Douglas..........Miss E. Price
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Farewell Benefit of MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH. HAMLET. MONDAY NEXT—The young Actor, LAWRENCE P. BARRETT. SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given that Writs of Scire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to W. A. SLIVER, Attorney at Law, No. 30 North SEVENTH Street.

City to use of Lane Schofield vs Cornelius S. Smith, C. P., December T., 1864, No. 2, for paving, $143·95, lot S. W. corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 feet 3 inches by 8 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. John Sanders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 69, for paving, $44·00, lot N. E. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 16 feet by 20 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. James Montgomery, C. P., December T., 1865, No. 49, for paving, $39·79, lot S. W. corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets, 13 feet by 46 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. Freeman Scott, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 1, for paving, $55·84, lot N. E. corner of Tenth and Poplar streets, 18 feet front on Tenth street by 36 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 2, for paving, $24·72, lot north side of Poplar street, 36 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 3, for paving, $25·33, lot north side of Poplar street, 50 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, $24·13, lot north side of Poplar street, 64 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. William A. Archer, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 5, for paving, $24·27, lot south side of Brown street, 32 feet 6 inches east from St. John street, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6, for paving, $24·22, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from St. John street, 18 feet 5 inches by 23 feet 5 in. 4 11th3m*

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR INSURING AGAINST

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Capital, - - - $250,000

President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY
Secretary, EDWARD GREENE.

INDUCEMENTS.

The rates of premium are very low.
The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.
No Medical Examination is Required,
And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease, can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.
No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.

POLICIES ISSUED BY
LANCASTER & GASKILL,
N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts
3 19rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 23t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Government Clothing Warehouses (on the river), Jeffersonville, Indiana, on MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

41,740 GREAT COATS.

These coats are new, and are sold because they are irregular in color and material. They are mostly grey and black.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. A. HULL,
4 10 5t M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF DAMAGED CORN.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on SIXTH Street Wharf, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, April 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of damaged Government grain, viz., about

23,377 BUSHELS CORN, IN SACKS.

The grain must be removed by purchasers within ten days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
4 10 9t Depot of Washington.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FITTH STREET,

One door below Chesnut.)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 Chesnut Street

PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, CHEST DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivalled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS, can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street. 3 21 1m*rp

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS
(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And Curers of the Celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded
"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold, by auction, at the PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD, the following articles:—

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.

5 lots, cuttings of old promiscuous Timber.
6 " White Oak Knees.
Lot No. 12—15 Hackmetack Knees.
" 13—4744 pounds, more or less, Dross (Lead
" 14—Oil Cloth (old).
" 15—Old Tools.
" 16—4 Hangings and Wardroom Lamps.
" 17—1 Grindstone.
" 18—20 old Boats.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

Lot No. 19—Old Blocks and Shells, Dead Eyes, Bull's Eyes, Hearts and Sheaves.
" 20—668 Bags and Hammocks, with Bedding.
" 21—806 pounds Scrap Sheet Iron.
" 22—4 old-fashioned Galleys.
" 23—24 Manila Hawsers, in pieces, 8 tons, more or less.
Manila Rope, 8 tons, more or less.
Manila Shakings, 2 tons, more or less.
" 24—2000 pounds Wire Rope, more or less.
" 25—Hammock Cloths.
" 26—6 Hoods.
" 27—3 Tarpaulins.
" 28—10 tons, more or less, Painted Canvas, consisting of pieces Hammock Cloths, Hoods, Tarpaulins, and Coal Bags.
" 29—10 tons, more or less, Canvas Rags, small pieces.
" 30—Galley Utensils; 9 Hand Irons.
" 31—30 Life Preservers.
" 32—9 lengths Hose.
" 33—Fragment Felt.
" 34—2 Copper Pumps.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Lot No. 35—500 pounds broken Glass.
" 36—1 Cylinder, 10 feet x41½ inches.
" 37—1 Working Beam for do.
" 38—2 Side pipes, do.
" 39—1 Steam Chest, do.
" 40—6 Pillar Blocks and Brasses, complete.
" 41—14 Wrought Iron Frame Belts.
" 42—2 Water Wheel Shafts, with cranks shrunk on, each having arm-centres and two eccentric wheels attached. The shafts are 23 feet long and 12½ inches diameter.
" 43—1 old double crank Shaft.
" 44—1 old Crank.
" 45—1 lot old Iron Boiler Tubes.
" 46—1 lot old Wrought Iron Boiler Plates.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Lot No. 47—2 Ox Carts.
" 48—1 Ox Dray.
" 49—1 One-Horse Cart.
" 50—4 Collars, and 2 Blind Halters.
" 51—Saddle, Harness, and Traces.
" 52—6 Ox Yokes and Bows.
" 53—497 pounds Scrap Sheet Iron.
" 54—12 Blacksmith's Bellows.
" 55—1200 feet old Hose.
" 56—1 Horse.
" 57—500, more or less, old Barrels.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the close of the sale; the remainder to be paid and the goods removed within five days after the sale.

If not so removed the ten per cent. will be forfeited to the Government.

Government may suspend the sale of any lot after bidding thereon has commenced.

D. LYNCH,
Commander U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.
Philadelphia Navy Yard, April 6, 1866. 4 7 4t

GOVERNMENT SALE
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, HOSPITAL STORES, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, ETC.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 25, at 9 o'clock, a large stock of the foregoing articles, in original packages, consisting in part of:—

6,000 lbs. Sulph. Ether,
1,200 " Nitrous "
2,000 " Chloroform,
1,000 " Canth. Plaster,
1,000 " Carb. Ammonia,
2,000 " Cat. Liquorice,
1,000 gals. Alcohol,
800 " Olive Oil,
20,000 oz. Sulph. Cinchonia,
5,000 " Tannin,
8,000 lbs. Extracts,
6,000 " Cerates,
14,000 yards Adhesive Plaster,
10,000 " Isinglass "
1,600 lbs. Patent Lint,
300 " Fine Sponge,
3,000 " Farina,
24,000 " Essence Beef,
500 " Gelatin,
1,000 W. W. Mortars,
500 Pres. Scales,
3,000 Spatulas,
850 I. R. Cushions,
1,600 G. P. Blankets.

Together with a general supply of Chemicals, Medicines, Hospital Stores, Druggists' Furnishing Articles, etc., provided for Government Hospitals. Goods can be examined two days prior to sale. Catalogues ready.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
4 9 11t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES WHISKY, WINES, ETC.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Stores and Liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:—

Arrow Root	10,000 lbs	Dessicated Potatoes	100 lbs
Barley	10,000 "	Mixed Desc. do.	162 "
Corn Starch	10,000 "	Whisky, quart bottles	20,000
Cocoa Chocolate	10,000 "		
Cinnamon, Powd.	1,000 "	Whisky, in bbls., gallons	3,900
Farina	20,000 "		
Tapioca	10,000 "	Sherry Wine, quart bottles	40,000
Ext. of Beef	20,000 "		
Concent'd Milk	20,000 "	Sherry Wine, in bbls.	50
Ginger	1,385 "		
Ext. of Coffee	3,762 gal	Tarragona Wine, bottles	10,000
Beans	600 lbs		
Pea Beans	2,300 "		

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.

Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer. 3 22 23t

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., April 3, 1866.

Final and closing sales of surplus Government MULES AND HORSES.

Will be sold at WILMINGTON, Del., on
FRIDAY, the 13th of April,
FRIDAY, the 20th of April,
FRIDAY, the 27th of April,
TWO HUNDRED AND TEN MULES.
SEVENTY MULES on each day of sale.

On the last day of sale, April 27th, in addition to the Mules, there will be sold

THIRTY ONE GOVERNMENT HORSES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the above sales. Farmers and others needing good Working Animals will find it to their advantage to attend, as many good bargains may be had.

Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier General JAMES A. EKIN, in charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
4 5 19t Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES—NEW AND SLIGHTLY WORN—AN IMMENSE STOCK.—Harness, Saddles, Halters, Reins, Lead Lines, Collars, Wagon Covers, Shelter Tents, Portable Forges, etc. etc., very cheap. A lot of entirely new Officers' Saddles, only $18. Plated Bit Bridle, $21. Wholesale and retail.
PITKIN & CO.,
4 5 1m* No. 339 North FRONT Street, Philada.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 § No. 114 MARKET Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAMUEL HAUGH and JACOB F. FELL, assignees for the benefit of the creditors of CHRISTIAN J. FELL and GEORGE M. KINSLER, late trading as FELL & KINSLER, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 16th, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Wetherill House, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM M. BULL,
4 5 thstu5t Auditor.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATE OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS..........$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE..........$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 mths§ No. 510 RACE Street.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.
This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.
Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET.
1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 2 1 9m

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, e 3 2 3m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1866.

The Pacific Railroad—Condition and Prospects of the Work.

THE announcement, made a day or two since, of the laying of the last rail between the Missouri Pacific Railroad and the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, does not mark the inauguration of any new enterprise, but merely the final connection of two roads which have been for some time in operation. The Missouri Pacific Railroad runs from St. Louis to the State line between Wisconsin and Kansas, at Kansas City, and has been in operation for some months. The Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, commences at Kansas City, at the terminus of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, crosses the Kansas river near its mouth, and runs westwardly along the Kansas valley, through Lawrence and Topeka, being now completed to Cross creek, ninety miles from Kansas city, and three hundred and seventy miles from St. Louis. The road is expected to be opened for traffic to Fort Riley, Kansas, early in the month of June next. The "laying of the last rail" spoken of in recent despatches refers merely to the filling of a small gap at Kansas City, owing to some heavy rock-cutting which had to be done at that point. With that exception, the two roads have been operated in connection for nearly six months past.

This Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, is one of the terminal eastern branches of the great Pacific Railroad authorized by act of Congress. The main line of that road is to commence at the 100th meridian of west longitude, at some point between the valley of the Republican river on the south, and that of the Platte river on the north. The original act of Congress provided for several terminal eastern branches between this initial point on the 100th meridian and the Missouri River. Several of them are now in active process of construction. First, the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, extending from Kansas City westward up the valley of the Kansas, and nearly completed to Fort Riley. Secondly, the branch running west from Omaha, up the valley of the Platte. This road is in operation for some distance west of Omaha, and is said to be in process of rapid construction. Thirdly, there is a road running directly west from Atchison, Kansas, and which will intersect, probably, with the line running up the Kansas valley. The Atchison branch is completed some little distance, and is being vigorously prosecuted.

There are thus, at the present time, three distinct lines of railway in process of construction from the Missouri river westward towards the initial point of the Pacific Railroad proper. The most important by far of these lines just now is the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division—not only because it is in advance of all others in its progress westward, but also from the fact of its connection with the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and thus with all the great lines east of the Mississippi. It is a fact of no small significance and moment, that we can get into the cars at Philadelphia, and proceed by unbroken railroad communication to the neighborhood of Fort Riley, in Kansas.

The Omaha branch has no Eastern Railroad connection, and no prospect of any for some time to come. There is, indeed, a road building across the State of Iowa, to eventually connect with the Omaha branch; but its progress is not rapid, and under the most favorable auspices it will be months, and perhaps years, before it is completed. Meanwhile, the best trade of the plains and the mountains—from Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Montana—will collect at the rapidly advancing terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, thence descending the easy grades of the Kansas valley to Kansas City, there to take its choice of water transportation down the Missouri, or continuing on by rail by way of the Missouri Pacific to St. Louis, to be distributed over the whole country. The importance of this road to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, and Philadelphia—the cities of the great central belt—can hardly be overestimated. The commerce which now sprinkles our western plains with the white canvas of its swarming trains, is in its merest infancy. The miner has as yet hardly brightened his pick in the inexhaustible gold and silver deposits of our mountains. Even the work of exploration and discovery has hardly commenced. When that of development shall have been fully inaugurated; when science shall have superseded the rude processes of the early miner in the reduction of rocks and the saving of the ore; when capital shall have contributed of its vast resources in engines and mills, then will those wonderful regions, so long kept back from human occupancy, become the busiest scene of productive industry that the world has ever gazed upon. It will then be found that this great central line of railroad, stretching for hundreds of miles up and down the beautiful and fertile valley of the Kansas, on an air line almost from Philadelphia to San Francisco, with easy grades and moderate curves, will exert a most important, if not controlling, influence upon the commerce of the country.

We may take occasion in a future article to discuss the importance of the location of this road from Fort Riley up the valley of the Smoky Hill, directly west to Denver, and onward, instead of the originally contemplated route, far to the north, by the South Pass.

THE MURDER IN THE "NECK."—The great topic of conversation among all classes to-day, has been the assassination of the Deering family, a short distance south of the Navy Yard. This new horror has completely thrown into the shade anything that has heretofore been known in criminal annals. In past years we have been startled with such things as the killing of HEBERTON by MERCER, rendered insane by a sister's disgrace; Mrs. RADEMACHER'S butchery by LANGFELT, the SKUPINSKIS, who took the life of a poor peddler boy for the sake of some trifling articles of jewelry; ARTHUR SPRING, the demon who murdered the inoffensive RINK, and completed his criminal career by killing Mrs. ELLEN LYNCH and her sister, Mrs. SHAW; the cold-blooded ARMSTRONG and the infamous BERGER; but nothing has ever happened in the city's history at all equal in ferociousness to the fiendish atrocity which is at present sending a shudder to the hearts of our citizens. Men dread to leave their homes, lest some calamity should fall upon their households during their absence. Such wholesale slaughter is something new. There are many theories in regard to the matter, some holding to the belief that the act was performed by the unknown German, while others think that it must have been the work of more than one party. It is not possible or proper at this moment to make any statements in regard to the movements of the police; but we may say, that if there ever was a case adapted to stimulate the detectives to vigilance and industry in the discharge of their delicate duties, this is one. Such enormous crimes must not go unwhipt of justice. Human life is sacred, and as great crimes are becoming of daily occurrence, it is time for the authorities to be specially upon the alert to arrest the perpetrators. It is to be hoped that no effort will be left untried to probe this mystery to the bottom.

BUTLER ON GEARY.—In the able and eloquent speech of General B. F. BUTLER, delivered before the Legislature yesterday, we find a deserved and well-timed compliment to our nominee for Governor. Whatever may be the difference of opinion entertained by the people of BUTLER'S military capacity, there will be found few who deny to him great civil ability. His speech was a masterpiece of force. Being, as he was, during the greater part of Mr. LINCOLN'S administration, in the most secret confidence of the Government, he had ample opportunity of judging of the ability and skill of all the leading military characters. He gives his opinion of GEARY in a few words. Referring to matters in Pennsylvania, he said:—"You, gentlemen constituting the Union majority of Pennsylvania, are standing by those who stood by you, for I recognize in your candidate for Governor one of the best soldiers of the war, and one of the foremost and truest and most reliable statesmen of your Commonwealth, of whom I can say from personal knowledge, not paying a compliment where none is needed, that no man will find in him, when elected, even a shadow of treachery to the principles to which he shall declare himself committed."

Here, then, is the testimony of a gentleman who had no object to gain by flattery to the ability and bravery, as well as success, of General GEARY. There are hundreds of other leading officers who, should necessity require, would bear like evidence. It is only from anonymous letters manufactured in Democratic editorial rooms that slander against the fair fame of our leader is found. The people, however, will believe the warriors and loathe the falsehoods and falsifiers of our gallant soldiers.

WHISKY IN THE CAPITOL.—Some truths, although generally admitted, are of so revolting a character that universal usage agrees to let them go unmentioned. But yesterday the fig-leaf of decency was abandoned, and the Senate of the United States made to resound with assertions which would have disgraced the lowest brothel in the worst of civilized cities. The condition of affairs at the Capitol has long been known to those who have had occasion to visit it, but never until now were the facts laid bare in all their native hideousness. The occasion for the debate and *expose* was the motion of Senator WILSON, that the sale of spirituous liquors be forbidden in the building.

The resolution was opposed by Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, who eloquently, though rather obscurely, announced himself in favor of "wine, whisky, and beer." Senator CLARK, in the course of his remarks, stated that "little boys employed as pages had been carried home drunk." The cheek of every true American blushes to think of the disgrace thus set upon our nation. For the hall of national legislation to have been for years a grog shop, for the committee-rooms to have been made beer stands, and the rulers of the and wine-bibbers, is an unutterable disgrace. We are glad to see, however, that the prohibition has been effected and the disgrace in future forbidden. There were but two members who were found to oppose it—GARRETT DAVIS and JAMES A. McDOUGALL. We are not surprised at DAVIS' opposition, for he must certainly have some stimulant to support him during those eternal harangues with which he continually exhausts the body. But where was SAULSBURY? Did that gallant knight of the bottle flinch in the day of danger, and vote for the resolution? Impossible! He must have been absent or dodging. As it was, the hero did not appear, and the bill became a law, so far as the Senate is concerned. We earnestly hope that the House will act promptly, remedy the evil, and wipe out the disgrace.

The New York Bond Robbery.

BOSTON, April 12.—Hod Annis, the party recently arrested for the Lord bond robbery in New York, has been released by Judge Chapman, of the Supreme Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Annis has been under the charge of Chief of Police Kurtz, but without any legal document for holding him.

It is ascertained that only $270,000 of the stolen property has been recovered.

Advance in Quicksilver.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Quicksilver has advanced 10 cents a pound, in consequence of the troubles at the New Almaden works. Six of the rioters there have been arrested, and the rest of them will be shortly.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, April 11.—James Downing, a celebrated colored oysterman of this city, died yesterday.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The steamer *Eagle* has arrived from Havana.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

'Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Having sold out our stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

As Our Prices are the Lowest.

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK

Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,

MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY,

In the highest style, and at moderate prices.

Boys' Clothing.

In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled.

THE BEST IN THE CITY,

At the Lowest Prices.

Orders executed at shortest notice.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street

4 11w 2p4p

IMPORTANT

TO SILVER MINING COMPANIES.

THE

COMMERCIAL LIST

AND

PRICE CURRENT,

ON SATURDAY, WILL CONTAIN THE

General Mining Law of Nevada,

As adopted by the Legislature to govern the location and working of all Mines in that State.

Also, Latest Intelligence in regard to

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OIL, ETC. ETC.

SHIPPING NEWS, ETC. [4 12 2t

SALE OF

MARBLE MANTEL VASES,

AGATE, BARDIGLIO, AND SIENA URNS,

BRONZES,

GLASS VASES,

BARDIGLIO COLUMNS, ETC.,

TO TAKE PLACE

To-Morrow (Friday) Morning, 13th Inst.

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

AT SCOTT'S PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,

No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

The collection is now ready for examination.

B. SCOTT, Jr.,

1t AUCTIONEER.

LOST.—A GENTLEMAN'S GOLD WATCH and Chain, garnet slide attached, on Wednesday, April 11, between the hours of 6 and 7 P. M., going from the Western Hotel to the Academy of Music. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery to the Stage Manager of the Academy of Music, Broad and Locust. 1t

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits of $16 and Black Suits for $22. Finer suits, all prices up to $75. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES" THE WILLCOX & GIBBS GAINED the Highest Premium.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

No. 720 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES" THE WILLCOX & GIBBS fully sustained THIRTY-FIVE Distinct Points OF SUPERIORITY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 11, 1866.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

Whereas, The family of CHRISTOPHER DEERING, consisting of himself, wife, niece, and four children, have been murdered under circumstances of frightful atrocity, in the First Ward of this city I do hereby offer a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this most horrible deed.

MORTON McMICHAEL,

4 12 MAYOR.

CONCERT HALL.—THE HON. JOHN W. FORNEY will address the citizens of Philadelphia, under the auspices of the BANNEKER INSTITUTE, on

THURSDAY EVENING, April 19, 1866.

Subject—"Has the War for Human Freedom been fought in vain?"

Admission, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at PUGH'S, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at TRUMPLER'S, SEVENTH and CHESNUT streets. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. 4 12 7t

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC STOCK EXCHANGE COMPANY will be held at their room, No. 16 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, on FRIDAY morning, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, on business of an important nature.

Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. By order of the Board.

A. J. HARPER, President.

1t

CEDAR CAMPHOR

For Clothes-Moths. Sold by druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Facturers, Boston. 1t

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,

MAGNIFICENT QUALITY

FOULARD SILKS.

WHITE GROUND COLORED FIGURES.

COLORED GROUNDS WITH FIGURES.

WHITE GROUNDS WITH DOTS.

COLORED GROUNDS WITH DOTS.

[4 12 2t4p

WHITE AND COLORED GROUND STRIPES.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FULL LINE OF

ZEPHYR WORSTED,

FOR SPRING SALES.

SOLD FULL WEIGHT.

SLIPPERS IN ZEPHYR AND BEADS.
CUSHIONS IN ZEPHYR AND BEADS.
BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS.
CLUNEY LACE.
A FULL LINE OF STAPLE TRIMMINGS.

RAPSON'S

4 5 8t4p* TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE,

N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS' NEW BOOK.

TO BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, April 21,

THE GOLD BRICK.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,

Author of "Fashion and Famine," "The Old Homestead," "Silent Struggles," "Mary Derwent," "Rejected Wife," "Wife's Secret," Etc.

Complete in one large Duodecimo Volume.

Price $1·50 in Paper, or $2·00 in Cloth.

We have also just issued a new and complete edition of the other popular works by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. Their names are as follows. Price of each, $1·50 in paper, or $2 in cloth:—

THE GOLD BRICK,
THE REJECTED WIFE,
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
SILENT STRUGGLES,
FASHION AND FAMINE,
THE OLD HOMESTEAD,
MARY DERWENT,
THE HEIRESS.

Booksellers are solicited to order at once what they may want of each edition of the above Books, so that their orders can be filled from the first editions.

Send for Petersons' Descriptive Catalogue.

Books sent, postage paid, on receipt of retail price. Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

1t4p No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SNOW BOUND,
BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.
GEOLOGICAL STUDIES,
BY LOUIS AGASSIZ.
HONOR MAY,
LEIGHTON COURT,
BY HENRY KINGSLEY.
ST. MARTIN'S SUMMER,
BY ANNIE H. M. BREWSTER.
LUCY ARLYN,
BY TROWBRIDGE.
WALTER GORING,
BY ANNIE THOMAS.
TOILERS OF THE SEA,
BY VICTOR HUGO.
DICTIONARY OF NOTED NAMES OF FICTION,
BY WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

Books, Magazines, Stationery, Photographs, and Frames, of every description, sold at reduced prices, by

G. W. PITCHER,

4 12 2t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF OUR READERS TO THE SALE OF

FINE OIL PAINTINGS,

By American and European Artists,

TO BE SOLD

THIS EVENING,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

AT BIRCH & SON'S ART GALLERY,

No. 1110 CHESNUT Street. [1t4p

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

Reduced to Present Gold Prices.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Has received per late arrivals,

200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'

BRUSSELS CARPETINGS,

NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.

J. T. DELACROIX,

4 12 1m No. 37 South SECOND Street, Between Chesnut and Market.

SPLENDID TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Just received, a fresh invoice of

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,

WITH NAPKINS AND DOILIES TO MATCH.

The very finest goods imported.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

4 12 thstu3t No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY,

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice, in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to

OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.

DEPOTS.

S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets, North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street. LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets. PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

SPRING.

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,

COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

A. S. ROBINSON'S

SECOND

Large Sale of Splendid

OIL PAINTINGS,

In Elegant Ornamental Gold Gilt Frames

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

ON

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,

APRIL 18 and 19,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

The public are respectfully invited to visit his Galleries, where the Paintings are upon

EXHIBITION,

FREE, DAY AND EVENING

UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

B. SCOTT, Jr.,

4 10 AUCTIONEER.

BEDDING

AND

FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

TENTH STREET,

BELOW ARCH.

Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.

AMOS HILLBORN,

No. 44 North TENTH Street, Below Arch.

SPRING STYLES

WARBURTON 430 CHESNUT ST HATTER

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

$1,143,874·14,

Invested as follows:—

		Market value.
100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds		
100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new		
70,050 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 30		
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds		
15,000 U. S. Loan of 1881		
10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds		
12,700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes		
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds		
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds		$461,061·45
16,800 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds		
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds		
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank		
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading		
22 shs. Consolidation National Bank		
142 shares Williamsport Water Company		
Mortgages Ground Rents and Real Estate		147,300·80
Loans on collaterals amply secured		169,481·95
Premium notes secured by policies		217,504·58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds		52,409·16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer		20,000·00
Cash on hand and in banks		65,324·14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1		10,223·00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865

$544,499'92.

Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to

$87,636'31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thereby making the insured to pay premiums.

The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Samuel Work.	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.

SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.

JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2m4p

Paper and its Manufacture from Wood at Philadelphia.

If the question were put, "What single article has been of the greatest service to mankind?" mature reflection would, we think, decide upon paper as that article, since it has been the means by which thought and ideas have been diffused, not only among contemporaries, but preserved, and, as it were, accumulated in magazines for future expansion and growth. All other inventions, and perhaps the whole growth of civilization, are due to the material of paper. Every branch of knowledge is reached, and every avenue to the wisdom of great minds and the results of genius are explored only by means of paper, and its blessings are diffused through all ranks of society. Like almost all great blessings, however, it has been developed most rapidly in the United States. Almost all vegetable substances were used for the manufacture of paper by our ancestors, but it was not until the fourteenth century that linen rags became generally the material. The first German paper-mill was established at Nuremberg in 1390; some English manuscripts, however, date as far back as 1340, on linen paper. The first English mill mentioned is in 1496, by John Tate, Jr., in Hertfordshire. In 1588 a paper mill was started at Dartford. It is to be conceived, however, that in that age, when books and newspapers were little used, and walls were draped with cloth, that paper was not much in demand, and many improvements were not made in the manufacture. The first paper mill that has been discovered in America was that of William Rittinghuysen, at Roxborough, near Philadelphia, in 1690, on what is now called Cresham creek. Mr. J. M. Willcox, of this city, stated that in 1725 his grandfather, who had been educated a paper maker, came over and settled where the mill now is, in Delaware county, and erected in 1732 a mill for the manufacture of paper. There were at that time two other mills in the same business, one near Boston and another near Philadelphia. The demand for paper at that time, either for books or newspapers, was small, and not of a character to attract much capital into the business. When the war came on a demand sprung up, and Mr. Willcox manufactured the paper for the continental money, and at the same time commenced making writing paper for the first time in America.

Messrs. Charles Magarge and J. M. Willcox, of this city, may now be regarded as the veteran paper makers of the country, and have always deservedly maintained their position at the head of their profession.

The Massachusetts Bay Assembly, in 1728, passed an act for the encouragement of the paper manufacture. They granted to Daniel Henchman and others the right of making paper, on condition that within the first fifteen months they would make 140 reams of brown paper and 60 reams of printing paper. Of this the Boards of trade report of 1731 says:—'By a paper mill set up three years ago they make to the value of £200.' This, with the mill of Willcox and another near Philadelphia, were the only ones existing at that time; but the trade grew to a considerable extent. Coxe, in his "Views of the United States," says there were in 1794 forty-eight mills in Pennsylvania. In 1810 the value of paper made in the United States was about $2,000,000. The General Government, from its origin, did what it could to encourage the manufacture by making rags free. Curiously enough, however, after the fall of Napoleon, a considerable quantity of paper came to this country, and was bought up by the contractors to supply Congress, and for a long time, up to 1825, the paper used by the United States Senate bore the water line, 'Napoleon, Emperor et Roi, 1813.'

From the date of the Revolution until the year 1820, there was very little improvement in the mode of making paper by machinery. The number of mills increased in proportion to the demand for material for newspapers and book-making. This grew in such a manner that by the year 1810 the ordinary supply of material for paper making began to fail, and rags from Europe were imported in greater quantities for that purpose.

It may be remarked that the export of linen rags has been recently prohibited from Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal. The import from Italy has been nearly seventy per cent. The rags thence derived are mostly linen which had been used for outer garments, and which have become whitened by exposure to sun and air. That circumstance formerly gave them a value which they have lost since the improvements in bleaching all descriptions. The linen rags from the north of Europe are stronger and darker. The quantity of rags used in the United States in 1850 was, according to the value reported in the census, nearly 200,000,000 pounds, and 20,696,875 pounds were imported in that year. The importation has, it appears, since more than doubled, and it is estimated that the quantity used is over 400,000,000 pounds; and as one and a half pounds of rags give one pound of paper, the product would be 270,000,000 pounds. This compares with the English and French returns as follows:—

	Rags consumed. lbs.	Paper made annually. lbs.	Pounds per head consumed.
United States	400,000,000	270,000,000	10·80
Great Britain	436,800,000	291,200,000	4 55
France	235,200,000	140,083,447	3·39

At various times there have been serious apprehensions that the supply of rags would fail, and various researches were entered upon by ingenious individuals to find substitutes. A book written in Germany by M. Schaeffer, so long ago as 1772, contains sixty specimens of paper made of different materials. This ingenious person made paper from the willow, beech, aspen, hawthorn, lime, and mulberry; from the down of the asclepias, the calkins of black poplar, and the tendrils of the vine; from the stalks of nettle, mugwort, dyer's weed, thistle, byrony, burdock, clematis, willow-herb, and lily; from cabbage stalks, fir-cones, moss, wood shavings, and saw dust. Paper has been likewise made from straw, hopbind, licorice root, the stalks of the mallow, and the husks of Indian corn.

Our limits will not permit us to refer to the numerous inventions in this line since Schaeffer's day.

Mr John W. Dixon, of this city, has, without doubt, been the most successful, up to the present time, in the practical introduction of the manufacture of paper from wood and straw. The advantages of his processes consist in avoiding the large consumption of chemicals, and the extensive evaporating apparatus, covering acres of ground, required in other wood pulp establishments, and which render their process too expensive for general use. Mr. Dixon has obtained *sixteen* patents, and has licensed the firm of J. D. Heft & Co. (of which firm Mr. Dixon is a member), of this city, whose works are located opposite Manayunk. This firm has been in full operation under his patents since July, 1865, and have manufactured over a million pounds of paper from wood and straw. The daily production is now about seven thousand pounds per day. Sixty per cent. of the pulp contained in the paper upon which the *Inquirer* is printed was manufactured from poplar wood, by J. D. Heft & Co., at their works, under the patented process of Mr. Dixon.

The wood paper mill of Messrs J. D. Heft & Co., located at the western end of the Manayunk Toll Bridge, is a feature in its way, perhaps unsurpassed in interest in the United States.

The manufacture of paper from common forest wood has occupied the attention of those interested in paper making for some time, but it remained for the establishment mentioned to bring the art to its greatest perfection.

As stated, these mills are of a very extensive character, and built in a remarkably substantial manner. They are four stories in height, composed of massive blocks of stone, and erected on a strong and durable foundation. The foundation walls are several feet in thickness, a portion of which is composed of an immensely thick abutment of a bridge belonging to the Reading Railroad, which runs directly past the western end of the mills.

A stranger entering these mills without a guide would soon lose himself among a labyrinth of apartments, all used in the different processes of manufacturing wood and straw paper. An immense number of hands are employed in the establishment. Some idea of the capacity of the mills may be inferred from the fact that about seven thousand pounds of paper are daily manufactured.

The making of this paper was commenced at these mills in July, 1865, and the manufacture of the same has been reduced to the highest state of perfection. In an article like the present, which must of necessity be circumscribed in length, a complete description of these mills cannot be given. Such a description would fill a small volume.

Let us make a hasty tour of the interior, and see what we find at a rough glance.

Entering the mills by the southern door we are ushered into a spacious apartment, in which we find cords upon cords of rough-hewn timber. In the centre of this apartment is an elaborate machine, used for cutting these logs of wood into thin chips, or shavings. The logs are laid in a strong wooden trough, at one end of which is affixed several large knives or cutters, which works by ingeniously arranged machinery connected with it. The log is pressed against these knives, and the shavings, or chips, fall thick and fast on the other side. These chips are conveyed to a very large store-room overhead, which presents the appearance of hillocks of chips piled up in all directions. Adjoining the store-room is another of equal size, in which cut straw is stored in large quantities, which is used in connection with the wood in the manufacture of the paper.

Adjoining these store-rooms on the north is an apartment which displays the tops of the immense "digesters" used for the purpose of converting the chips and straw into pulp. The wood and straw, after being cut, is shovelled through two large troughs that connect the storage-room with the adjoining one, containing the tops of the "digesters." The raw material pours in, cascade style, through these troughs, and through the apertures at the top of the "digesters" into the body of the same, and after undergoing a variety of transformations the pulp is obtained, which, before undergoing the bleaching process, is of a very light brown hue, and is taken to the rag engine to be washed. Another apartment, denominated the bleaching room, is well stored with chemicals of different kinds, and contains huge iron tanks, used in the preparatory bleaching process. After undergoing the bleaching operation the pulp looks about as much like the original wood or straw as it resembles a steam engine. It is soft and downy in appearance, and as white as the driven snow. In this form it is confided to the care of those having charge of the process of transferring it into white paper, of great durability and finish finish.

The "digesters" in Messrs. Heft & Co.'s mills are capable of turning out six thousand pounds of pulp per diem. The above is a simple out line description of an establishment for the manufacture of wood paper, which reflects great credit on its projectors, and is an honor to our city.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Murdoch appeared as "Vapid," and was in admirable condition for the part. He even condescended to the modern habit of gagging by interpolating speeches that referred to persons and things utterly out of the play, alluding even to the gracious manager, Mrs. John Drew—a custom more honored in the breach, etc. When the play was over, the curtain being raised, Mr. Murdoch, in a neat, quaint speech, always in the character of "Vapid," announced the comedy of to-night, *Money*, which, with *Wine Works Wonders*, has been the piece in which he has attracted most. His "Evelyn" wants but one thing—youth—to make it perfect.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Bowers gave us "Leah," with all her accustomed power and grace. Mr. McCollom gives the part of "Rudolf" great dignity. The importance of "Rudolf" justifies greatly the over-powering passion of "Leah." It is a great mistake in stars to want nonentities in the opposite parts—necessarily it destroys all interest in themselves. Mrs. Bowers is an artiste and can afford merit in others. This evening she will repeat "Leah." To-morrow, for her benefit, she will give us the ever popular *Peep O'Day*.

PERELLI'S AMATEUR ITALIAN OPERA.—The brilliant season of amateur Italian Opera, inaugurated by Perelli, and which was unavoidably interrupted by the advent of Lent, will be resumed on Monday evening next, at Concert Hall. Donizetti's *Linda* will be the attraction on the occasion, and the cast will include the names of Miss Hewlett, Miss Poole, Miss Denegre, Mr. Schmitz, Mr. Durand, and Mr. Nathans. *Lucrezia Borgia* will be performed on the following evening (Tuesday), with Mrs. Davis and Sig. A. R. Taylor in the principal *roles*, and on Friday, the 20th instant, *Linda* will be repeated. In such hands the rendition of these operas cannot be otherwise than brilliantly successful.

PLEASANT SOUVENIR.—It has been announced that Miss Josephine A. Orton, the "leading lady" of the New Chesnut Street theatre, is to take her first benefit on next Friday evening. The programme arranged for the occasion is very attractive, and will introduce Miss Orton in drama, comedy, and broad vaudeville. The fair *beneficiare* has had a fine photo-lithographic portrait prepared, a copy of which will be presented to each lady patron. The likeness is an excellent one, and will prove a pleasing souvenir of the occasion.

"THE GOLDEN EGG."—This famous pantomime is to produced, for the first time in many years, at the Academy of Music this evening. Both Antoine and Gabriel Ravel appear, together with nearly every member of the great troupe. "Young America" opens the entertainment with his astonishing feats with the three flying trapeze bars. Mad'lle Pepita, the great *premiere danseuse*, appears in several splendid dances, assisted by Mons. Von Hamme.

THE AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—This house was densely crowded last evening to witness the wonderful performances of El Nino Eddie, Miss Carrie Augusta Moore, the Skating Queen, and the great Fowler Sisters. Miss Millie Kilmeyer, and other artistes. An excellent bill is prepared for this evening.

MARRIED.

COOK—MARSH.—On the 10th instant, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Suddards, ISAAC L. COOK, of Charlestown, Mass., to VIOLA C., youngest daughter of John Marsh, of this city.

RITTER—FIRTH.—On the 9th instant, by the Rev J. H. Kennard, Mr HENRY RITTER to Miss SARAH ANN FIRTH, both of this city.

TURNER—WALLACE.—On Monday evening, the 2d instant, at the Parsonage, No. 1215 Hancock street, by Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. JAMES S. TURNER to Miss ISABELLA WALLACE, both of this city.

DIED.

GARBER.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. ANN GARBER, in the 62d year of her age, widow of the late John Garber, of Chester Valley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1229 Spring Garden street, on Friday morning, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HALL.—On the 11th instant, SARAH, wife of David Hall, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Samuel Hall, No. 1719 Moyamensing avenue, on Saturday, April 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUEY.—On Wednesday, the 11th instant, MARY V. HUNT, wife of Robert Huey, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2310 Shippen street, on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MONROE.—On the 11th instant, JOHN MONROE, Jr., aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Philip Monroe, Fifty-first street and Westminster avenue, near Cathedral Cemetery, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

NEEMAN.—On the 9th instant, CHARLES NEEMAN, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Andrew Moore, No. 2153 Hope street, above Cumberland, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the American Mechanics' Cemetery.

STINGER.—On the morning of the 11th instant, Miss REBECCA STINGER.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 445 N. Seventh street, on Saturday morning, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill.

WILLIAMS.—On the 11th instant, JESSE W. WILLIAMS, son of John Williams.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 224 Catharine street, on Friday afternoon, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock. **

DOG COLLARS.—BRASS AND GERMAN Silver Band, Iron and Brass Chain, Leather and Morocco Dog Collars. Plain and Galvanized Dog Chains. Leather Dog Leaders, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PATENT TOOL AND AWL HANDLES, CONtaining from six to twenty tools, all fitting into one handle, and a variety of Boys' and Gentlemen's Tool Chests, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BRING A PAIR OF DULL SCISSORS WITH you and have them sharpened, that you may see the manner of using and the good results of the Patent Scissors Sharpeners. One should be in every lady's work basket. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE. JORDAN'S TONIC ALE. JORDAN'S TONIC ALE. JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merits. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. I. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel 2 14§

THE FLORENCE LOCK AND KNOT STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS, No. 630 CHESTNUT STREET

N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.

Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Wonderful Scientific Discovery.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy, chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw, etc.

2. ORGANS AND TISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Biliousness, Flatulency, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. FIBROUS AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.—Uterus Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint, or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, iron founder, No. 1021 Hanover street; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Assessor Second District, Philadelphia, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans (blessed), military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr Pechouze, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer cotton goods—all of this city. A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, spool cotton manufacturer, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to DR. S. W. BECKWITH, No. 1220 WALNUT Street, 4 12 thsm 2m8p Philadelphia.

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FOR SALE.—HANDSOME COUNTRY Seat near Holmesburg, comprising about three acres of land, beautifully laid out, a splendid stone (rough-cast) Dwelling, with verandahs, stable, coach-house, laundry, etc.; a variety of shade and fruit trees, situate in the square, and bounded by Oakland avenue, Mill, Decatur, and Cambridge streets, and about midway between the Holmesburg Railroad Station and the Bristol Turnpike. For further particulars see advertisements of M. Thomas & Sons' sale, April 24. GEORGE W. STULL, Jr., 4 6 thstu5t No. 727 SANSOM Street.

OFFICES.—TWO HANDSOME COMMUnicating offices on second floor, WALNUT Street, above Eighth, to rent by J. B. BARRY, 1* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

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ARCH AND TWENTIETH, NEAR ST. Clement's Church.—Superior dwelling, No. 142 N. TWENTIETH Street, for sale cheap. Call from 12½ to 1½. 3 9

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B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF FINE AGATE, BARDIGLIO, AND CASTELLINA VASES; CARD RECEIVERS, BISQUE FIGURES, BRONZE FIGURES, ALABASTER COLUMNS, etc., all of recent importation.

On Friday Morning, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold an invoice of the above named fine articles, just landed from Europe.

Will be arranged for examination on Thursday afternoon. 4 10 3t

A. S. ROBINSON'S SECOND GREAT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS, On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, 18th and 19th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at his Gallery, No. 910 Chesnut street. [4 12 7t

Open Day and Evening free, until night of sale.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg.

MEAD & SMYTH, MANUFACTURERS OF FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, No. 910 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. [4 4 tf

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Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 80 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

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Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.

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TEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Principal Paid in Gold within Five Years

$250,000 OF BONDS FOR SALE,

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Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.

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TREASURER AND SECRETARY JEREMIAH COOK. SOLICITOR, THEODORE CUYLER.

The Company owns 15,116⅔ feet of superior Gold Property, a portion of which has been tested for two years, and the yield has been larger than any similar property that has been worked in that rich territory, using an arastra to crush the ore, which does not save more than one fifth of the gold it has yielded, an average of $120 per ton.

The Company have purchased, and are about to ship, two first-class mills with all necessary machinery, which will be started over the plains in May or early in June.

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The Bonds for sale are payable in gold in one or five years, and coupons are attached for the interest at ten per cent. in gold.

The entire proceeds of the Company will be devoted to the redemption of the Bonds until they are paid, principal and interest.

The Bonds are for sale at par, and an amount of stock equal to the amount of the bond will be given to the purchaser without cost.

☞ Business men are invited to call at the Office of the Company and see the various specimens of its ore, with certificates of its value, and get any information desired.

It is confidently expected that the Company will be able to redeem all the bonds in one year from the time the Mills are put in operation, which will be during the coming fall.

Call and get a Prospectus and examine the specimens and certificates.

These bonds will be on the market but a few weeks.

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Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President. DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

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GENTLEMEN:—We have just opened the

Alum and Dry Plaster Safe

We bought of you a short time since. It was in the second story of the building corner of Broadway and Barclay street and fell into the cellar, and it gratifies us very much to be able to say, that EVERY BOOK, PAPER, AND BANK BILL IS IN GOOD ORDER, very much better than we could have expected after the intense heat. We shall want another and much larger one of the same sort very soon. Yours truly, WILLIAM A. BROWN & CO.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1866.

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SAFES,

Perfectly Dry and Thoroughly Fire-Proof,

And furnished with the Best Locks, for sale by

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Call before purchasing, or send for Illustrated Catalogue. 4 10 tuthsf6t5p

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Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,

Egg and Stove sizes at $7 per Ton.

ALSO EAGLE VEIN

Same sizes, at same prices,

Deliverable to any part of the city, perfectly clean, and free of slate.

Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street, EMPORIUM, [3 13 rp

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PYLE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE NOW OFFERING, AT THE LOWEST RATES, A FINE STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, FOR CITY RETAIL SALES.

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REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, ETC.

Sold on the Basis of Prices. [4 6 stuth

A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

NOW OPEN,

PARIS MADE MANTILLAS. RICH SILK BASQUINES. RICH SILK JACKETS. RICH SILK CIRCLES. DEMI-SEASON JACKETS. DEMI-SEASON BASQUINES. DEMI-SEASON ROTONDES. FINE LLAMA LACE GOODS. DENTELLE DES INDES. BLACK LACE SHAWLS. WHITE LACE SHAWLS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO., 3 27 tuths2mrp] No. 920 CHESNUT St.

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POCKET-BOOK LOST.—LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, containing a small sum of money and railroad tickets, of no value to any one but the owner. The finder will please return said tickets to the owner, WILLIAM H. CUNNINGTON, Inquirer Office. 4 10 3t

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Removes all substances destructive to the teeth, prevents discoloration and the accumulation of Tartar, and a spongy relaxed condition of the Gums, imparting a pleasant and refreshing fragrant taste to the mouth.

Guaranteed to contain no acid, or any substance that will injure or destroy the teeth.

Its cleansing and healthful properties are certified to by prominent Dentists throughout the country.

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Ask for ROGERS' FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE, and take no other.

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FINE SHIRTS, Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory,

MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN, only $4 00, usual price $5 50. MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3 75, usual price $5 00. BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order. A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.

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DR. HUNTER, No. 41 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in a few days*. QUICK, THOROUGH, and a *radical cure guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established office, No. 41 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 4 7 0

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, do., in style unsurpassed. 4 7 8mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

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LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND ELEGANT SACKINGS FOR LADIES' ALSO, COATINGS AND CASSIMERES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Just received, and for sale under GOLDEN PRESSURE, by [4 3 12t

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO., No. 34 S. SECOND Street.

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of SILKS AND DRESS GOODS, WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL At Moderate Prices.

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WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS, FIFTH and CHERRY Sts. PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS, COTTON TRIMMINGS, BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS, CLUNY LACES, BELTINGS, GUIPURE LACES, BALMORAL TRIMMINGS, GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS, COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various articles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

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JUST RECEIVED, YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE VELVET CARPETS, NEW DESIGNS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 904 CHESNUT STREET.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, WHITE, RED, AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS.

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ENGLISH BRUSSELS, FOR STAIRS AND HALLS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

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500 PIECES NEW PATTERNS ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

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A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE per cent., or from $125 to $200 less upon each instrument than our Regular Schedule Prices.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and highly improved, richly finished seven octave Rosewood PIANOS previous to the removal to our new store, Girard Row, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at the actual cost to manufacture and at prices equally as low as we sold them before the war.

These instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe. They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity. Circulars of the regular schedule price, with precise cuts of the styles of our Pianos, can be had at the warerooms, and, on application, will be sent by mail.

SCHOMACKER & CO., 4 6 2t rp Warerooms. No. 1021 CHESNUT Street.

BEFORE THE DELUGE.

Among the foremost propagators of the romance of fact stands the name of Louis Figuier. Year by year he has given us of late a summary of the scientific marvels divulged during the twelvemonth past, with now and then a comprehensive work treating some one subject in its full completeness. Such is "The World before the Deluge," of which Messrs. Chapman & Hall have published an admirable adaptation, very different from an ordinary and servile translation, and which comes in just now as a most seasonable gift-book.

At this time of year, thousands of people are asking themselves the question, What is the most wholesome reading for the young? Fiction, fables, and fairy tales—or facts? M. Figuier—perhaps a little too exclusive and narrow in his educational views, too much devoted to "nothing like leather"—holds that the first books placed in the hands of the young, when they have mastered the first steps to knowledge and can read, should be on Natural History; that, in place of awakening the faculties of youthful minds to admiration by fables, it would be better to direct their admiring attention to the simple spectacles of nature—to the structure of a tree, the composition of a flower, the organs of animals, the perfection of the crystalline form in minerals; above all, to the history of the world, our habitation. In one point at least he is right. After ordinary and everyday facts have been mastered, and a moderate allowance of amusing literature indulged in, then, nothing is more instructive and elevating than an introduction to new, unknown, and wonderful facts. And certainly, the incontestable truths with which it is desirable to furnish the minds of the young are not difficult to find; nor do they impose any great labor on the youthful mind.

Different species have died out quite naturally; races have disappeared, like individuals. The Sovereign Master, who created animals and plants, has willed that the duration of the existence of species on the surface of the earth should be limited, as is the life of individuals. It was not necessary, in order that they should disappear, that the elements should be overthrown, nor to call in the intervention of the united fires of heaven and earth. It is according to a plan emanating from the All-powerful, that the races which have lived a certain time upon the earth have made way for others, and frequently for races nearer perfection, as far as complexity of organization is concerned. We see the work of creation perfecting itself unceasingly, in the hands of Him who has said, "Before the world was, I am." The ever-increasing beauty of the fabric compels us to adore the Artificer.

In introducing a foreign work of this kind to native readers, the introducer has to accomplish two distinct and dissimilar tasks, both of which must be well performed to insure success. First, he has to render foreign phraseology into easy and elegant English, and, secondly, to naturalize the work in hand, to adapt it to our home ideas, to render it more logical, if possible, and to increase its interest and usefulness by illustrations drawn from local and familiar facts. The version of a book on popular geology (or any other science in a state of a progress) has to be undertaken in quite a different spirit from versions of Greek or Latin poets. Fossil literature is best left in its original fossil form and aspect; living literature should, if it may be, have additional vitality infused into its veins.

Now, as to the rendering of French into English, the translator of "The World before the Deluge" has the modesty to say that "the simple and elegant language in which the author has expressed himself, and the profound interest inseparable from the subject itself, rendered the task of translating him a labor of love." The result, we undertake to pronounce, is so fluent, polished, and complete, that readers unacquainted with the fact of its being a translation would unsuspectingly receive it as an original. It does not, like many versions of foreign tongues, stand in need of oiling, even after the workman's sawdust and chips are cleared away. The style does not move on by jolts and jerks, dislocating sentences now and then, but is charmingly clear and easy reading—which, as we learn from Byron, is not always easy writing. Not a few of the translated passages have been incorporated in the present paper.

From Chaos to the Deluge, the scope of M. Figuier's book is indeed an enormous sweep, even for the most vivid imagination and the most industrious penman. Nevertheless, by careful subdivision into epochs, illustrating each by authentic proofs that have been discovered, and by remains preserved up to the present day; from the imprints of rain-drops on the earliest dry land, from injected veins and basaltic columns to the teeth of the mammoth and the horns of the elk, which may have been contemporary with man, a clear and distinct notion is conceived of the changes that occurred during bygone ages.

Of course it is understood that the epochs are so arranged for the purpose of convenient description merely; for we are not to suppose that any distinct feature alters one period from another in nature. The change was probably gradual and insensible, instead of being, like the acts of a drama, marked by the rising and falling of a curtain. This difficulty of drawing a satisfactory line of demarcation between different systems is sufficient to dispel the idea, which has sometimes been entertained, that special fauna were annihilated and created in the mass, or wholesale, at the close of each several epoch. There was no close then, as there is none now. Each epoch silently disappears in that which succeeds it, and with it the animals belonging to it; much as we have seen them disappear from our own fauna, almost in our own times.

The length of those periods may be vaguely guessed at, by the enormous accumulations made during their continuance. Thus, the tertiary epoch was closed by gigantic elephants (mammoths), vastly larger than any now surviving, and which probably ushered in the succeeding one. They must have existed in enormous numbers. On the coast of Norfolk alone, the fishermen, trawling for oysters, fished up, between 1820 and 1833, no less than two thousand elephants' molar teeth. If we consider how slowly those animals multiply, these quarries of ivory, as we may call them, suppose many centuries for their production.

It has been an easy task to recognize the general form and structure of the mammoth. It surpassed the largest elephants of the tropics in size, for it was from sixteen to eighteen feet in height. The monstrous tusks with which it was armed were twelve or thirteen feet in length, curving into a semicircle. We know beyond a doubt that it was thickly covered with long shaggy hair, and that a copious mane floated upon its neck and along its back. Its trunk resembled that of the Indian elephant. Its body was heavy, and its legs were comparatively shorter than those of the latter animal, of which, nevertheless, it had many of the habits. Blumenbach gave it the specific name of Elephas primogenius.

In all ages, and in almost all countries, chance discoveries have been made of fossil elephants' bones embedded in the soil. Some of the elephants' bones having a slight resemblance to those of man, these have often been taken for human bones. In the earlier historic times such great bones, accidentally disinterred, have passed as having belonged to some hero or demigod; at a later period they were taken for the bones of giants.

In 1577, a storm having uprooted an oak near the cloisters of Reyden, in the canton of Lucerne, some large bones were exposed to view. Seven years after, a physician and professor of Basle, Felix Plater, being at Lucerne, examined these bones, and declared that they could only proceed from a giant. The Council of Lucerne consented to send the bones to Basle for more minute examination, and Plater thought himself justified in attributing to the giant a height of nineteen feet. He designed a human skeleton on this scale, and returned the bones with the drawing to Lucerne. In 1706, all that remained of them was a portion of the scapula and a fragment of the wrist-bone. Blumenbach, who saw them at the beginning of the century, easily recognized them for the bones of an elephant. As a complement to this bit of history, be it added that the inhabitants of Lucerne adopted the image of this pretended giant as the supporters of the city arms.

Spanish history preserves many stories of giants. The tooth of St. Christopher, shown at Valentia, in the church dedicated to the saint, was certainly the molar tooth of a fossil elephant; and in 1789 the canons of St. Vincent carried through the streets in public procession, to procure rain, the pretended arm of a saint which was nothing less than the femur of an elephant.

These fossil bones of elephants are extensively scattered, not in Europe only, but almost all over the world; in Scandinavia, in Greece, in Spain, in Italy, in Africa. In the New World, too, we have found, and continue still to find, tusks, molar teeth, and bones of the mammoth. What is most singular is that these remains exist more especially in great numbers in the north of Europe, in the frozen regions of Siberia—regions, altogether uninhabitable for the elephant in our days. Every year, in the season of thawing, the vast rivers which descend to the Frozen Ocean sweep down with their waters numerous portions of the banks, and expose to view the bones buried in the soil and in the excavations left by the rushing waters.

New Siberia and the Isle of Lackon are, for the most part, only an agglomeration of sand, ice, and elephants' teeth. At every tempest the sea casts ashore fresh heaps of mammoths' tusks, and the inhabitants are able to drive a profitable trade in the fossil ivory thrown up by the waves. During summer, innumerable fishermen's barks direct their course to this isle of bones; and in winter, immense caravans take the same route, all the convoys drawn by dogs, returning charged with the tusks of the mammoth, weighing each from a hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds. The fossil ivory thus obtained from the frozen North is imported into China and Europe, where it is employed for the same purposes as ordinary ivory—which is furnished, as we know, by the elephant and hippopotamus of Africa and Asia. The isle of bones has served as a quarry of this valuable material for export to China for five hundred years; and it has been exported to Europe for upwards of a hundred. But the supply from these strange mines remains undiminished. What a number of accumulated generations does not this profusion of bones and tusks imply!

It was in Russia that the fossil elephant received the name of mammoth, and its tusks mammoth horns. Pallas asserts that the name originates in the word "mamma," which in the Tartar idiom signifies earth. The Russians of the north believe that these bones proceed from an enormous animal which lived, like the mole, in holes which it dug in the earth. It could not support the light, says the legend, but died when exposed to it. According to other authors, the word proceeds from the Arabic word "behemoth," which, in the Book of Job, designates an unknown animal; or from the epithet "mehemot," which the Arabs have been accustomed to add to the name of the elephant when of unusual size.

Of all parts of Europe, that in which they are found in greatest numbers is the Valley of the Upper Arno. We find there a perfect cemetery of elephants. Their bones were at one time so common in the valley, that the peasantry employed them discriminately with stones in constructing walls and houses. Since they have learned their value, however, they reserve them for sale to travellers. It is very strange that the East Indies, one of the two regions which is now the home of the elephant, should be the only country in which its fossil bones have not been discovered. But from the circumstance that the gigantic mammoth inhabited nearly every region of the globe, we are drawn to the conclusion (to which many other inferences lead) that during the geological period in which these animals lived, the general temperature of the earth was much higher than it is at present.

A noteworthy circumstance is that, in still earlier times, an elevated temperature and a constant humidity do not seem to have been limited to any one part of the globe. The heat seems to have been the same in all latitudes. From the equatorial regions up to Melville Island, in the Arctic Ocean, where, in our days, the frosts are eternal, from Spitzbergen to the centre of Africa, the carboniferous flora presents an identity. When we find almost the same fossils at Greenland and in Guinea, when the same species, now extinct, are met with under the same degree of development at the equator and the pole, we cannot but admit that, at this epoch, the temperature of the globe was alike everywhere. What we now call *climate* was, therefore, unknown in geological times. There seems to have been but one climate over the whole globe. It was only at a later period, that is, in the tertiary epoch, that by the progressive cooling of the globe, the cold began to make itself felt at the polar extremities. What, then, was the cause of that uniformity of temperature which we now regard with so much surprise? It proceeded from the excessive heat of the terrestrial sphere. The earth was still so hot in itself, that its innate temperature rendered superfluous and inappreciable the heat which reached it from the sun. M. Figuier makes a comparison between this state of things and the climate of equatorial Africa; but no human being, not the toughest negro, could support such a course of stewing, steaming, and broiling.

Let us now, as a cooling contrast, glance at what geologists call the glacial period, the winter of the ancient world, and which we must consider as the most curious episode, however certain, in the history of the earth. For, although the cold might be explained by plausible hypotheses, the grand puzzle is to know how the earth got warm again. M. Figuier has the courage to admit that no explanation presents itself which can be considered conclusive; adding, that "in science its professors should never be afraid to say, *I do not know.*"

At this visitation, the vast countries which extend from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean and the Danube were overtaken by a severe and sudden loss of their usual genial warmth. The temperature of the glacial regions seized them. If this cooling still remain an unsolved problem, its effects are perfectly appreciable. The result was the annihilation of organic life in the northern and central parts of Europe. All the water-courses, the rivers and rivulets, the seas and lakes, were frozen. As Agassiz says in his first work on Glaciers, "A vast mantle of ice and snow covered the plains, the plateaus, and the seas. All the sources were dried up: the rivers ceased to flow. To the motions of a numerous and animated creation the silence of death must have succeeded. Great numbers of animals perished from cold. The elephant and rhinoceros were killed by thousands in the bosom of their grazing-grounds, and were thus effaced from the list of living creatures. Other animals also were overwhelmed, but their race did not entirely perish."

To attain a full and clear belief that such things really did occur, it is necessary to visit, at least in idea, a country where glaciers still exist. We shall then discover that the glaciers of Switzerland and Savoy have not always been confined to their present limits, and that they are only miniature resemblances of the gigantic glaciers of other times. And (Professor Tyndall informs us) not in Switzerland alone—not alone in proximity with existing glaciers—are the well-known vestiges of ancient ice discernible; on the hills of Cumberland they are almost as clear as among the Alps. Round about Scawfell, the traces of ancient ice appear, both in rounded hog-backed rocks, and in blocks perched on eminences; and there are ample facts to show that Borrodale was once occupied by glacier ice. In North Wales, also, the ancient glaciers have placed their stamp so firmly on the rocks, that the ages which have since elapsed have failed to obliterate even their superficial marks. All round Snowdon these evidences abound. The ground occupied by the Upper Lake of Killarney was entirely covered by the ancient ice, and every island that now emerges from its surface is a glacier-dome. North America is also thus glaciated. But the most notable observation, in connection with this subject, is one recently made by Dr. Hooker during a visit to Syria. He has found that the celebrated cedars of Lebanon grow upon ancient glacier moraines or trains of broken rock that had fallen on the ice and been carried by it to a lower level.

While stating these facts, the Professor suggests the most probable clue to their explanation. To determine the conditions which permitted the formation of these vast masses of ice, the sum of all writers who have treated the subject has been the attainment of *cold*. Some eminent men have thought that the reduction of temperature during the glacier epoch was due to a temporary diminution of solar radiation; others, that, in its motion through space, our system may have traversed regions of low temperature, and that, during its passage through those regions, the ancient glaciers were produced. Others have sought to lower the temperature by a redistribution of land and water. But the fact seems to have been overlooked that the enormous extension of glaciers in bygone ages demonstrates, just as rigidly, the operation of heat as the action of cold.

Cold alone will not produce glaciers. You may have the bitterest northeast winds here in London throughout the winter, without a single flake of snow. Cold must have the fitting object to operate upon; and this object—the aqueous vapor of the air—is the direct product of heat. But by directing our speculations to account for the *high* temperature of the glacial epoch, a complete reversal of some of the above-quoted hypotheses would in all probability ensue. It is perfectly manifest that, by weakening the sun's actions, either through a defect of emission or by the steeping of the entire solar system in space of a low temperature, we should be cutting off the glaciers at their source. In a distilling apparatus, if you required to augment the quantity distilled, you would not surely attempt to obtain the low temperature necessary to condensation, by taking the fire from under your boiler; but this is what is done by those philosophers who produce the ancient glaciers by diminishing the sun's heat. It is clear that the thing most needed to produce the glaciers is an *improved condenser*. We cannot afford to lose an iota of solar action; we need, if anything, more vapor; but we need a condenser so powerful, that this vapor, instead of falling to the earth in liquid showers, shall be so far reduced in temperature as to descend in snow.

It was only after the glacial period, when the earth had resumed its normal temperature, that man was created. Whence came he?

He came—M. Figuier answers—whence the first blade of grass which grew upon the burning rocks of the Silurian seas came; whence came the different races of animals which have from time to time replaced each other upon the globe, gradually rising in the scale of perfection. He emanated from the will of the Author of the worlds which constitute the universe.—*All the Year Round.*

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Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *fine[ly]-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

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IN FACT, for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church, theatre*, or *car*, they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

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$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$98,000 00
120 000	" 5 " " '81	128 100 00
200.000	" 5-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194.375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	59.250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20.000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75
15,000	200 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,180	149 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40.000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,030,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	30,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,913 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 0
	Cash in Banks $55,936 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,283,530 19

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$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 54
Premiums	1,162,30
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 186
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

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ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 29§

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin S. Ewing,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 30§

ALBUM GEMS.

A Roundelay.

Come sit beneath the hawthorn tree,
And press thy lips to mine:
I have a merry song for thee,
Will cheer thy heart like wine.

O well the bonny heath may smile,
The lark sing clear above;
For we will love a little while,
Though all in vain we love.

[Mr. John Rutter Cherley has lately published a volume of verses, entitled the "Wife's Litany," which contains a prayer to the Virgin, beginning thus]:—

Thou that once on earth did weep!
By a broken heart's complaint,
And a pain that poisons sleep,
Mary, Mother, Queen, and Saint,
Hear me, for my wound is deep!
Aid me, for my soul is faint!

Bid the darkness come and seal
Burning eyes that will not close;
Let me cease awhile to feel;
And the pangs of many woes,
And the heart thou mayst not heal,
Gentle Mother, bid repose!

Burial of the Beautiful.

Where shall the dead and the beautiful sleep ?
In the vale where the willow and cypress weep;
Where the wind of the west breathes its softest sigh,
Where the silvery streamlis flowing nigh,
And the pure, clear drops of the rising sprays
Glitter like gems in the bright moon's rays—
Where the sun's warm smiles may never dispel
Night's tears o'er the form we loved so well—
In the vale where the sparkling waters flow;
Where the fairest, earliest violets grow;
Where the sky and the earth were softly fair,
Bury her there—bury her there.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

PRICE OF PAPERS IN THE SOUTH.—The Galveston (Texas) *Bulletin* says that any New York daily paper can be bought in that city "for fifteen cents a copy."

FAIR WAGES.—The St. Louis (Mo.) *Dispatch* asserts that pilots on the Missouri river get from sixteen to eighteen hundred dollars a month, at present.

TELEGRAPHIC CENSORSHIP REMOVED.—A despatch from New Orleans says that all restrictions on commercial cipher despatches are removed by an order from the War Department.

A COMMUNITY OF SPIRIT.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* reports that within the limits of the forty-six counties which form the fourth revenue collector's district in that section, there are three hundred distilleries.

CAPABLE OF SEEING BOTH SIDES.—The Cleveland *Leader* says that at Corry, Ohio, the same gentleman is owner and editor of the two local papers, one of which is thoroughly Union and the other strongly Democratic.

NAVIGATION ON THE LAKES.—The Detroit (Michigan) *Free Press* says that there were strong indications of a general breaking up of the ice in Lake St. Clair, and a resumption of navigation in that direction.

ARSENIC FOR THE COMPLEXION.—A girl, not fourteen years of age, died recently in Smithfield, N. Y., from an overdose of arsenic, which she had been taking in large quantities for a series of weeks in order to improve her complexion.

A MORMON OBITUARY NOTICE.—The death of a Mormon bishop is thus announced in a Salt Lake paper:—"He was thirty-seven years old, and leaves an interesting family of eleven wives and forty-seven small children to mourn his death."

VERY SOMNOLENT.—A child at Calais, Maine, being troublesome from teething, was given a draft of infused poppies, which put it to sleep. This was on Tuesday night week, and at last accounts the child was still sleeping in spite of all efforts to arouse it. The physician entertains hope it may recover.

A VERSATILE CLERGYMAN.—A correspondent of a Western religious paper knows of a preacher in one of the Southern States who has charge of four churches, edits a newspaper, is president of a female college, runs several peddler wagons, keeps up a farm, and owns several patent rights which he farms out.

MORE EXPLICIT IF NECESSARY.—Springfield, Mass., desires a brief biographical record of the soldiers who went from that city to the war. The city clerk, therefore, sent out circulars, and received from one hero a reply covering fifty-four pages, with a postscript expressing willingness to be more explicit if necessary.

WHAT MARTHA'S VINEYARD PRODUCES.—A New Bedford (Mass.) paper reports that the steamer *Monohansett*, from the Vineyard, recently brought to that port wild geese, black ducks, loons, coots, and sheldrakes; halibut, codfish, haddock, flounders, smelt, and herrings; with eggs enough to set all the hens in the county.

PRIZE MONEY.—The law requiring the deduction of bounty paid to persons transferred from the army to the navy from all prize money due such persons, having been repealed by Congress, and a large number of claims which have accumulated in the office of the Fourth Auditor will now be taken up and paid as fast as possible.

PAY OF SEAMEN.—A month's sea pay is allowed to every officer in the navy, by a law which has just passed Congress, for clothing lost during the war in 1861. Applications may be made to the Fourth Auditor, enclosing affidavits that such clothing was not lost by the negligence or fault of the claimant. A schedule of the articles lost is required.

DIRECT TAXES FROM THE SOUTH.—The following is a statement of the amount of direct tax paid by Southern States under the act of August 5, 1861, for the quarter ending the 1st of January of the present year:—

Virginia	$22 270 17	Tennessee	$40 000 00
North Carolina	37,310 00	Arkansas	15,230 00
South Carolina	10,297 45		
Total			$125 107 62

YOU CAN DO IT WITH EASE.—The following ingenious little enigma is inscribed under the Commandments, in the chancel of an old Episcopal church:—

PRSEVERYPRFCTMNVREPTHSPRCPTSTN.

Only one letter is wanting to make good English of it—thus:—

"Persevere ye perfect men;
Ever keep these precepts ten."

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—At the last session of the French Committee for the emancipation of the negroes, two addresses were read, one to the Queen of Spain, and the other to the Emperor of Brazil. These addresses, which ask for the abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies and the Brazilian Empire, are signed by MM. Guizot, Broglie, Montalembert, Falloux, Henri Martin, Laboulaye, and others.

JUST TO FRIGHTEN HIM.—A negro was shot last Sunday morning in front of the Macon (Ga.) jail, while standing there conversing with some prisoners. An individual named Tom Knight told him to move on; and upon his refusing, Knight fired his pistol, the ball striking his victim in the neck and wounding him dangerously. Knight says he intended only to frighten the man.

SICKNESS IN TEXAS.—The Austin *Intelligencer* of the 22d says that upwards of seven hundred cases of measles and other diseases are reported in Austin and vicinity, and the epidemic is now decreasing only for want of material. Of this extraordinary number of cases a large percentage has terminated fatally. At last accounts it was rumored that the scarlet fever was in the city.

MYSTERIOUS DISEASE.—The New Albany (Indiana) *Ledger* of Tuesday says:—"A disease something like hog cholera is proving very fatal to the hogs in this city. They are dying in large numbers, and the Street Commissioner informs us that this morning there were no less than one hundred lying dead in a radius of five or six squares, all of them having died since Sunday morning."

A MOVEMENT TO DIVIDE TENNESSEE.—The people of East Tennessee, disgusted by the conduct of the "boiling" members of the State Legislature, and believing that Central and Western Tennessee have interests totally distinct from that section, are agitating the question of a division of the State. A writer in the Jonesboro (Tenn.) *Flag* asserts that he has talked with a large number of citizens, and finds them almost unanimous for the measure.

WHITE BLOOD PREDOMINATES.—The accredited correspondent of the *Nation*, who so graphically delineates "The South as It Is," tells us in his thirty-fourth letter that in Mississippi the seventy teachers in the colored schools are required to report monthly to the Freedmen's Bureau, specifying among other things the number of pupils of mixed blood. In the twelve schools which happened to stand at the head of the list there are returned 287 children of pure African blood, and 777 of mixed blood.

FOSSILS.—Interesting remains of the Pliosaurus have quite recently been added to the collection of the British Museum, and will be described in the forthcoming volume of the Palæontographical Society's Memoirs, by Professor Owen. The remains consist of a nearly perfect skull, with the lower jaw of the same animal, which are but slightly distorted from their normal form. The skull measures nearly five feet in length. The rami of the lower jaw are each upwards of five feet long, from the pivot on which they work to the front point, where they unite.

ST. PETER'S EIGHTEENTH CENTENARY AT ROME.—The year 1867 is fixed as the centenary year of St. Peter's martyrdom. The anniversary is to be observed at Rome with great pomp, and other celebrations are to be added, to make the year memorable, and the city highly attractive, both to the religious of the Catholic faith and to the curious of other creeds. A grand Œcumenical Council is to be held, a canonization of several saints, and other demonstrations of the kind. The idea of the centenary originated, it is said, with the Pope, who was much impressed by the meeting last year to celebrate the centenary of Dante. Hence he adopted and applied it to another and a higher subject.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,

J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,

WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; while those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sirs—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights to pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
2 2 COR ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT

No chimney! No smoke! No grease.

Sold by Inventors,

KELLY & NEEL,
No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oils, warranted not to gum or chill. $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 63 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

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THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [47

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 82 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8§

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

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Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE!
BY GRIMAULT & CIE.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHELIEU PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH.

This Syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

This new Medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs promptly removes all the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night-sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and Iron in a liquid state. It is different from all bitarte offered to the public, is liquid, colorless and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa, anæmia.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anæmia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHE. NEURALGIA,
is instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA,
a vegetable substance used from time immemorial in *Brazil, and entirely inoffensive.*

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.

Where all other Medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure a rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals in Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.

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In Paris, at GRIMAULT & Cie.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHELIEU.

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No. 129 GRAND Street.

IN PHILADELPHIA,
[3 19 mth2m
At FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO'S.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.

3 23m A. BROWN.

MEDICAL.

ELECTROPATHY.

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,

THE
SCIENTIFIC
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

Are treating with remarkable success all acute and Chronic Diseases, at their

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION,

No. 1230 WALNUT Street,

One Door East of Thirteenth Street.

We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and the afflicted. During this time we have treated about TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them, in fact, had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured, and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.

DR. WILLIAM WHITE, a gentleman of great experience in this successful practice, is associated with Drs. GALLOWAY & SHEDD in this practice. By this arrangement we hope to be enabled to attend professionally to our large practice.

REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well-known gentlemen who have been treated successfully by us:—

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EDWIN FORREST, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. HALL, of Philadelphia.
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GEORGE H. EARLE, Attorney-at-law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
EMANUEL REY, Attorney at Law, No. 707 Sansom street.
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DR. WM. B. BROWN, Girard House.
REV. MR. MALDORY, Norristown, Penna.
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Consultation and examinations free of charge.

An interesting Circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & SHEDD,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
3 21 sm&th2m Philadelphia.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street.

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

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Charles H. Grafien, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
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R. G. Marcy, No. 626 Franklin street.
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Mary Caldwell, No. 1932 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
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E. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,
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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA—THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTH-WEST, AND THE CANADAS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL

At 8 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesburre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc. etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9 35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 A. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 12·45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M.; Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9·00 P. M. Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Reading and all stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·05 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Fort Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and all the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 12 M. via Camden and Amboy Express	2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d Class Ticket	1·50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. 7 15 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·20 and 6 45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express ..... $3·00

At 12 P. M (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express ..... 2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10·30, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA, Will leave from foot of Cortland street

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.

March 12, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET street (Upper Ferry). Daily, except Sundays.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger one 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

J. VAN BENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 3m

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·15 A. M.

Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M. Arrive at New York 3·40 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 4 25

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, March 26, 1866, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 2 45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington:—

Leave Philadelphia at 8 15, 11·15 A. M., 3·30, 5·20, and 11·30 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00, 8 15, and 9·30 A. M., 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·20 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 12 M., 4·30, and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·38, and 10·14 A. M., 12·27, 3·42, 5·01, 7·44, and 10·26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8·20 A. M. Way Mail; 9·20 A. M. Express; 1·10 P. M., Express; 4·35 P. M., Express; 8·2 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9·22 A. M., and 3·22 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 10·23 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11·00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at

CAMPO BELLO.

The Fenian Demonstration—Highly Interesting from Eastport and Toronto—Strong Reinforcements for the Fenians—Open Convention in the Town Hall—American Veterans Joining Hands with the Irish Vanguard—A Fenian Vessel Runs the Blockade.

The Fenians at Eastport.

EASTPORT, Me., April 11.—Two large English ships-of-war are now here, with steam constantly up, portholes open, and every appearance of being ready. The American sympathizers have also come to consider their menacing attitude and appearance, although in British waters, as a challenge; and the more excitable among the American veterans are joining the Fenian circles. The Fenians are now in convention. Deserters from the British troops are joining the circles, and recruiting is very active.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

EASTPORT, Me., April 11.—Since my last despatch another English war ship—making three altogether—and a revenue cutter have arrived. During the last twelve hours several hundred Fenians have quartered themselves at Calais and other places. To-day a Fenian schooner escaped from a neighboring cove with a detachment of Fenians. The United States Marshal and the British Consul arrived at the spot just in time—to be too late. There has been a mysterious disappearance of several cannon bought here by unknown parties. Cartridges are being manufactured here. There is a tremendous excitement at St. Andrews, and volunteers are deserting, while numerous mysterious disappearances of numbers of Irishmen in the frontier towns are rumored. They are supposed to have joined the Fenians. Whole families are flying from the border.

Description of Camp Bello Island.

THE STARTING POINT OF THE GREAT IRISH REPUBLIC—WHERE IT IS LOCATED, AND ITS STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE.

The island of Campo Bello, which is to be, if we are to place credit in the numerous reports now afloat concerning it, the nucleus of the great Irish republic, is a narrow piece of land, stretching north and south, at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy and at the mouth of the river St. Croix, which latter for many miles forms the boundary line between the state of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick. The island is about ten miles in length, and at its greatest width measures probably three miles. It is indented all along its sides with numerous bays and inlets. One of these, called Harbor de Lute, almost divides it.

The Fenians will find a capital already furnished to their dominion. This is the village of Welchpool, situated upon a bay of the same name, some what to the south of the centre of the island, and nearly opposite the American town of Eastport. There is another and larger village, or rather collection of houses and fishing huts, towards the north, which is called Wilson's Beach. The population is for the most part, however, scattered along the west coast and on the shores of the Harbor de Lute, which, it might be interesting to state here, is a most admirable and capacious harbor, capable of protecting and affording safe anchorage to an entire navy. It also possesses the advantage of hiding its inmates from the view of those in the adjoining waters.

These features of Harbor de Lute have, no doubt, been looked upon as important and valuable by the sagacious leaders of the Fenians. The distance from Welchpool to Eastport is about three miles. Constant communication is maintained between the two places by means of a ferry-boat. The northern end of the island is separated from the flourishing little town of Lubec by a narrow channel, not more than an eighth of a mile across. At this point there is also a ferry, and if the Fenians wished to go over in great numbers, this is the locality they would probably select for their landing.

The population of Campo Bello was at the last census about fifteen hundred, but now it may reach two thousand souls. The occupation of the people is principally fishing, which in past years has been to them exceedingly lucrative. The surrounding waters abound during the season in herring, shad, mackerel, and codfish. Long lines of smoke-houses, in which immense numbers of herring are cured for the American market, are discernible from the wharf at Eastport, and during the curing season the smoke, which is to be seen curling from their numerous and dingy roofs, sometimes, from its density and a peculiar state of the atmosphere, throws such a halo around the island that it appears as if partly enveloped in a cloud.

There are but few families who may be said to belong to the upper order upon the island. These are Captain Robinson, the Church of England priest, and Squire Farmers. The last mentioned is the only person residing on Campo Bello who gives his entire attention to husbandry. The majority of the inhabitants cultivate small plots of ground in the vicinity of their dwellings, but find that their time is much more profitably spent in catching and curing fish. At Welchpool is the residence of the owner of the island, the Hon. J. J. Robinson, a retired captain in her Majesty's navy. The Captain, besides being lord of the manor, is a member of the Upper House of the Provincial Parliament and a magistrate, and therefore, besides his position as landlord, possesses power over his people in other ways. Like Robinson Crusoe, "he is lord of all he surveys; his right there is none to dispute." The first line may be true, but the latter cannot be sung with a due regard for veracity just now, while the Fenian invasion is pending. But the Captain we are inclined to think, will not give up his "lonely isle" without a desperate struggle. He has himself seen service, and rather distinguished himself in his younger years, while in command of a sloop-of-war, with a notorious pirate in the Indies.

The history of Campo Bello is not without interest. Some squatters had settled themselves on its northwestern shore about the time of the American Revolution; but the entire island was shortly afterwards granted by the British crown to Admiral Sir Edward Owen, and called by him Campo Bello in honor of Sir Archibald Campbell, who at that time was Governor of the Province.

Sir Edward never resided for any length of time on the island; but a brother of his, a very learned but eccentric English gentleman, and a Fellow of the University of Cambridge, took up his residence on the island and lived a sort of hermit life there for nearly forty years. The house in which he lived still stands, and many are the curious stories of his eccentricities and charities which the older peasantry of the island have to tell. Upon the death of Sir Edward the island became the property of his younger brother, Admiral William Fitzwilliam Owen, who, after fifty years' meritorious service in the navy, devoted the remaining years of his life to the improvement and adornment of his inheritance. He built a stately and elegant mansion at Welchpool, and also erected a church and schools, and ministered in every way to the comfort and improvement of his people.

After the Admiral's death, which occurred a few years ago, the estate became the property of two daughters—his only survivors. One of these is the wife of Captain Robinson. The water between Maine and Campo Bello is called Friar's Road. It derives its name from a figure of curious shape, and which, at a short distance, bears a strong resemblance to the form of a friar wearing the hood peculiar to that order. The old friar stands at the base of Quoddy Bluff, at the entrance to Welchpool. It is a noted landmark, and pointed out with pride to strangers by the natives of the surrounding islands. It was held as an object of superstitious reverence by the Indians who formerly inhabited the islands at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy.

Campo Bello is the second in size of all the numerous islands at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, which are said to be three hundred and sixty-five in number, being one for each day in the year. Grand Manan, which lies more seaward, is the largest. Quoddy Head, before referred to, rises high above all the surrounding land, and would be, if well furnished with fortifications, a commanding and strong position. It overlooks the Narrows, which are the outlet to the waters of the St. Croix river and Passamaquoddy bay.

The Narrows are navigable only to ships and steamboats at high water. The steamers plying between St. John and Boston save some hours of time if they manage to strike the tide, as it saves them the necessity of circumnavigating the entire island in order to reach Eastport. The eastern coast of the island is rocky and "wooded to the beach." From its position it is exposed to the winds and tidal flows of the Bay of Fundy, and it is probably from these circumstances that there is not a single habitation on this side. Through the interior of the island there are fine groves and wooded walks, and they have been for many years favorite places of resort for picnic parties from the neighboring towns of Eastport and Lubec.

If these happy places are now to occupy for a time the place of the groves of Blarney, no doubt the Eastporters and the people of Lubec will be anxious to negotiate with the Irish republic for the privilege of celebrating their anniversaries and festivities in their time-honored haunts, to which "old usage" has made them much attached.

War Movements in Newfoundland.

EARTHWORKS GOING UP, GUNS MOUNTING, AND THE VOLUNTEERS OUT.

Our Newfoundland dates are to the 27th of March. A letter from St. Johns says:—

The volunteers were suddenly called out, inspected, and furnished with twenty rounds of ball cartridge each. The regular troops have also been employed incessantly in placing guns in position in all the forts. Earthworks have been thrown up on Signal Hill, at the entrance of the harbor, in which guns are to be mounted as if in anticipation of attack. Considerable excitement has been created in St. Johns and the outports by these energetic measures on the part of the Government, and the general impression was that the authorities had received warning of a Fenian raid or even of more serious complications with foreign Powers.

It is understood that the *Ariel* is here on business connected with those military movements in the island; that despatches were brought by her from Governor Musgrave to our executive and military authorities, and that she will likely take on board material of war from the ordnance stores here, to transport to St. Johns.

Trial of the Canadian Fenians.

TORONTO, April 11, 11 P. M.—It is the intention of counsel for Lynch to get out a writ of habeas corpus to-morrow. If the prisoner is not released he is to be taken to Cornwall for trial.

Government authorities are straining every nerve to convict the alleged conspirators, and doe are that the time has come to crush out every vestige of Fenianism in Canada.

The trial of Murphy and his party commenced at Cornwall this afternoon. From the *Globe's* special I learn that reporters and the public were excluded, in obedience to a provision of the alien act.

Several reporters sent in application to the bench of magistrates to be admitted, which was refused. Ex-Attorney General Macdonald appeared for the prisoners, who on being arraigned vehemently denied all complicity in any seditious movements. The only witness examined was Mr. Allen, Mayor of Cornwall, who deposed to having received an order for the arrest of the prisoners. Messrs. Galt, Cartier, Langwin and C. J. Bridges were present when the information was given him.

The investigation has adjourned till next Tuesday, when it is expected that other evidence and, perhaps, prisoners, will be forthcoming. Much importance is attached to a cipher found on the prisoners. There is very little excitement, but much indignation at the exclusion of the press and public. Murphy says he is ready for trial, and wants no counsel from Toronto, as he is confident of being acquitted. One or two prisoners looked much concerned. The cipher despatch has been interpreted. It is said to give an important clue to the movements of the Fenians, and other important communications are said to have been produced.

So great is the fear of an attempted rescue of the prisoners by raiding parties from the United States, from the present guard of three companies, that the Mayor of Cornwall has asked for reinforcements.

Thirty cases of arms arrived at Ottawa for the volunteers on Monday, and have been spirited away, and search is being made for them.

The Cornwall people sent to Boston for sixty stand of arms, which have arrived. Fourteen of Murphy's party going down on the following train, crossed at Prescott and escaped.

The Feeling in Canada.

A CALL FOR AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

From the Montreal Gazette, April 10.

News was received in town yesterday that by the steamer from New York, which reaches Portland on Sunday, two hundred Fenians were brought, *en route*, it was supposed, for New Brunswick. Five hundred stand of arms had been brought by the previous steamer. We have reason to believe in the authority of this information, which was telegraphed to one of the proprietors of this journal. It would seem, therefore, that some mischief is really intended, though no one can tell whether the attempt would be made by a band sufficiently large to make it really capable of doing serious damage.

What, we may fairly ask now, are the United States authorities doing to prevent evil results? A New York paper speaks of an expedition numbering five thousand men, as a well ascertained fact, which everybody was aware of except the Federal Government. Here are men and arms despatched to a point on the United States coast, where an expedition is threatened against the territory of a nation with which the republic is at peace. It is publicly announced; is publicly carried forward. No special effort is made to conceal anything, yet the men and arms go forward for the work without let or hindrance, on the part of a Government which has been most clamorous about the strict enforcement of neutrality laws. Five thousand men are not likely to make any serious inroad into either New Brunswick or Canada—the hardy frontier yeomen of either country would allow them to advance very few miles into either country. But besides their own worthless lives they might destroy those of many honest, industrious, peaceable men, many pleasant homes might be destroyed, many families outraged and scattered. These evils a small band might bring upon the exposed frontier towns and villages of either province; and the Government which has winked at and apparently encouraged an organization ostensibly established for such a purpose will be held responsible by the public opinion of the civilized world for the destruction of life and property, and the other nameless outrages incidental to these border forays. The government of these colonies earnestly and honestly endeavored to protect our neighbors against such irregular warfare during their recent civil war; that of Canada used extreme measures in that direction. Mr. Seward himself has acknowledged Canada fulfilled its duty as a neutral power. Denying us reciprocity in trade, he seems disposed to refuse us reciprocity also in the discharge of international obligations.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

Startling Reports—Stephens at Campo Bello—Sweeney About to Move.

Yesterday was a "great day for Ireland," to use an O'Connellism. The invasion of Campo Bello was the sole theme of conversation in the streets, the railroad cars, the ferry boats, among the rich and poor, and in every place where the excited knots of people gathered to discuss the question of the commencement of hostilities by the warlike Fenians. Many who had hitherto disbelieved the possibility of an armed invasion of British soil by armed bodies of men from the United States were forced to confess that at last some fire had appeared in the vast clouds of Fenian smoke which has beclouded the eyes of the newspaper reading public for the last six months. Our English fellow-citizens were exceedingly disgusted at this new development in the "bla-asted Fenian 'umbug," as they term the march of Sir Doran Killian on the island of Campo Bello. The appearance of a despatch on the *World* bulletin, giving the rumors in regard to a reported skirmish between Killian and a handful of New Brunswick troops, added more fuel to the already consuming flame. A discussion ensued at the bulletin of the *World* office in regard to the attack on Campo Bello, as to the success of the movement, between a Roberts Fenian and an excited O'Mahony partisan. The O'Mahonyite led off by saying that he would "loike to see who the man that say a word against John O'Mahony now."

Roberts Fenian—"Well, begorra, I don't think that your foine O'Mahony has done anything yit, for all his blatherskite."

O'Mahonyite—"Ah! ye don't—don't ye? Look at the *Wurrld* bullytin; d'ye see the boys have gone at it at last?"

Roberts Fenian—"Yis, but that's only reported, don't ye see, me boy. It's not shure at all, at all. When General Shweeney goes he'll take an army wid him—not a bloody lot of ould wimmen, wid blankets and shillelahs, like Killian. Bad cess to that same schamer. All he wants is to get Andy Johnson (good luck to him) to issue a proclamation to sthop the raale Fenian movement under General Shweeney."

Mahonyite—"Yer a sphy, and ye have been at the British Consul's for a bag of goold."

At this juncture the good natured crowd, many of whom were ardent Fenians separated the would-be belligerents, who were eager to settle it on the sphot."

THE SENATE IN SESSION.

The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood were in secret session yesterday. Very important business was transacted, and it is understood that provision was made for a movement, which is destined to startle the public at large in a few days. There will be no delay in going to work, despite the fact that Mr. Killian's little scheme of mobilizing the bonds, by making delusive attacks on the larders of the hotels of Eastport and Portland, has interfered with the invasion of British North American territory. For the last six months John O'Mahony has been preaching the doctrine of invading Ireland direct from the United States, and denouncing all who opposed the mad idea; and Mr. Killian is in Eastport with the intention of drawing the attention of the American Government to the fact that a number of armed men, without any territory in their possession, are operating against a Government with which the United states is at peace, in order that a neutrality proclamation may be issued by President Johnson, and thus crush forever all hopes of a successful Fenian movement. The Fenian Senate, composed principally of men who have business to attend to and occupations to employ their time, have determined that action shall be taken at once in the matter, and a movement is in progress which will redeem the name of Fenian from the disgrace which is certain to entail on every man connected with the organization, by this last promenade excursion of the Union Square cohorts. In a few days a trained body of veteran soldiers, commanded by efficient officers, under the personal leadership of General Sweeney, will be heard from in a direction not dreamed of by the uninitiated. Until then it will be well for those who are anxious for fight to wait patiently, and prepare in the meantime. The members of the Senate at present in New York are as follows:—President James Gibbons, Pennsylvania; Edward L. Carey, New York; P. J. Meehan, New York; Patrick O'Rourke, New York; William Sullivan, Ohio; Michael Scanlan, Illinois; A. L. Morrison, Missouri; Patrick Bannon, Kentucky; John Carlton, New Jersey; John Darby, District of Columbia; William Fleming, New York; James Donnelly; Massachusetts; James Fitzgerald, Ohio; B. B. Daly, Indiana; P. W. Dunn, Illinois.

THE EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF JAMES STEPHENS.

Our reporter visited the O'Mahony headquarters, in Union Square, yesterday, and was informed that the secretarial James Stephens, whose arrival in this city was conclusively expected by the Havre steamer on yesterday, had suddenly leaped upon the inhabitants of the island of Campo Bello. This intelligence was extensively circulated last night, having emanated from the Fenian headquarters at Union Square. When our reporter called, subsequently, on John O'Mahony, to ascertain either the validity or falsity of the rumor, Mr. O'Mahony significantly stated that he was unprepared to deny it.

Stephens, it is further alleged, captured the island of Campo Bello on yesterday, having led the attack with one of the British men-of-war which previously fell into the hands of the Fenians.

The inhabitants of St. John are fleeing in terror towards Fredericktron and other more secure ports of the interior.

Stephens and Killian are said to be working in concert. It is now understood that the preparations going on for the last few days at Union Square and purporting to pay a compliment to Stephens on his arrival here, were engaged in for the purpose of veiling the point of his actual landing.—*N. Y. World.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, April 12, 1866.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, and prices unsettled, with the exception of Catawissa Railroad, which continues the most active on the list; about 5000 shares of preferred sold at 30¾@32, the former rate a decline of 1¼; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56¾@57, the former rate a decline of ¼; Lehigh Valley at 61¼, no change; and Reading at 59¾, a decline of ¼. 117¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 29 for Little Schuylkill; 53 for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 28 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; and 45 for Northern Central.

Government bonds are quiet. 5-20s sold at 103¾; and 7-30s at 100¾, for small lots. 91¼ was bid for 10-40s; and 104¾ for 6s of 1881. State and City loans are unchanged. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86½; and old City 6s at 87½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 U S 7.30s Aug.	100¾	500 sh Cata pf	bs.		31¾
$2000 do	c.. 100	300 sh	do	lots. b30	31¾
$2000 do June..	100¾	1200 sh	do	s5 wn lts	31¾
$800 do.. June..	100¾	100 sh	do		31¾
$2000 Pa 5s	b5.. 86	100 sh	do	b5	31¾
$2000 do	86	100 sh	do		31
$400 City 6s	87¼	100 sh	do	c	31
$2,0 City 5s, lots	75¾	100 sh	do	s30wn	30¾
$1000 Alleg Co 5s	73	100 sh	do	s30	30¾
$1000 N Pa 6s	85¾	100 sh	do		31
5 sh Lehigh Nav	54¼	100 sh	do		31¾
100 sh Susq Can	b60 14¼	100 sh	do	b5	31¾
15 sh Del Div	46	100 sh	do	b30	31¾
6 sh Penn R	lots 57	200 sh	do	lots	31¾
106 sh do	lots 56¾	100 sh	do	b5	31¾
54 sh do	lots 56¾	100 sh	do	s30	30¾
50 sh do	56¾	100 sh	do	b5	31¾
300 sh Ocean	lots 9	200 sh	do	lots	5 31¾
25 sh Leh Val	lots 61¼	100 sh	do	s5	31¾
200 sh Mahanoy	b30 3¾	100 sh	do		31

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

10 A M	127⅜	12 M	127¼
11 A M	127⅜	1 P. M.	127⅜

HARPER, DURNEY & Co quote as follows:—

	Buying	Selling
American Gold	127¼	127½
American Silver, 5s and 10s	121	122
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	114
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	¼
New York Exchange	10	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	127	127½
American Silver, 5s and 10s	120	
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	9¼	9¾
" " July, 1864	9	9¼
" " August, 1864	8¼	8¾
" " October, 1864	7¼	7¾
" " Dec., 1864	6¼	6¾
" " May 1865	4	4¼
" " August, 1865	2¾	3
" " Sept., 1865	2¼	2¾
" " October, 1865	2¼	2¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 12.—Cloverseed is in better demand, but there is very little of prime quality coming forward. Sales of 800 bushels fair to good at $5 25@5 75. Timothy is scarce and wanted at $4 50 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed is dull, and sells in a small way at $2 50@2 60.

In Quercitron Bark no change. No. 1 is steady at $29 ₱ ton.

There is less doing in Flour to-day, but with continued and prospective light receipts, holders are firm in their views. There is no shipping demand, but 1400 barrels were disposed of to the home consumers at $6 25@7 for superfine; $7 25@8 25 for extras; $8 50@9 25 for Northwestern extra family, including 500 bbls. on secret terms; $9@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour continues very dull; small sales are reported at $4 75@5. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The market is nearly bare of prime Wheat, and this description is wanted; sales of 2400 bushels of red at $2 10@2 50 for fair and choice, and $1 80@2 for common. White is unchanged. 600 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at 90c. Corn is less active, and with increased receipts prices have declined; sales of 6000 bushels yellow at 78@77c. afloat and in store. Oats are scarce and in demand; about 2500 bushels were disposed of at 50@60c.

In Whisky no change to notice; small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 25, and Ohio at $2 28.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—*Bierstadt's New Picture.*—For one month from the 21st inst. we are to have the opportunity of studying our wild and wonderful far West, portrayed with life-like truth by the brush of our great American artist. Mr. Bierstadt was true to his country in her dark hours, and he now proves that he honors the memory of our dead heroes when he generously allows the proceeds of this exhibition to be devoted to the "Lincoln Institution, or Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys Home." Messrs. Wenderoth & Taylor, No. 912 Chesnut street, have liberally loaned one of their rooms for its exhibition. Single tickets will be 25 cents; season tickets, $1. This picture is one that fascinates even those who have little or no taste for fine arts. The poorest imagination is interested, and could spend hours in studying the different scenes it represents. No one should allow it to leave our city without a visit.

DARING BURGLARY—A COOL TRANSACTION.—Last night the dwelling of Mr. C. B. Barret, situated at No. 1704 Wallace street, was entered by burglars, who succeeded in getting into the building by climbing over a shed and jumping through a back window. A lot of forks, spoons, clothing, etc., were stolen. The burglars displayed great audacity and coolness. They entered Mr. Barrett's sleeping apartment, and while that gentleman was wrapped in slumber, they proceeded deliberately to abstract his watch and pocket-book from his pocket. After which the scoundrels returned to the kitchen, where they spread a table and proceeded to enjoy a hearty repast, and then decamped with their plunder before any alarm was given.

A WIFE STABS HER HUSBAND.—Michael Doolan had a quarrel with his wife last night, at their residence in Spafford street. In the course of the controversy Mrs. Doolan seized a knife and stabbed her husband. The wound inflicted, although a severe one, is not necessarily dangerous. Mr. Doolan was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and Mrs. Doolan was arrested and taken before Alderman Tittermary, who committed her to prison.

THE FAIR AT NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL.—The voting for a Hose Carriage, as it stood at the close last evening, was as follows:—St. Augustine's Fair, National Guards' Hall:—Vigilant, 677; Columbia Hose, 283; Fairmount Engine, No. 32, 30; Hibernia, 18; Assistance, 30; South Penn, 1; Northern Liberties, No. 1, 2; Moyamensing, 2; Humane, 4; Diligent, 1; Robert Morris, 1.

The voting for the Base Ball implements was as follows:—Central Club, 912; Vigilant, 834; Neptune, 700; Flomerfelt, 11; Scattering, 16.

CHARGED WITH RIOT.—John McAleer, aged seventeen, has been arrested on the charge of riot and assault and battery. It appears that on Easter-Sunday a disturbance occurred at Seventeenth and Wood streets, between a party of rowdies. Bricks were thrown, and Officer Bartles, in attempting to quell the riot, was struck in the head and seriously injured. McAleer is alleged to have been one of the rioters, and was held in $1200 bail to answer at Court.

A BURGLARY FRUSTRATED.—A dwelling-house on Thirteenth street, below Carlstian, was entered last night by three boys, with the intention of committing a burglary. The young rascals were, however, frightened off before any plunder had been secured.

LAW LIBRARY.—We would call the attention of members of the Bar and others to the sale, this and to-morrow afternoon, by Thomas & Sons, of the Law Library, book cases, chairs, etc., of the late Judge Oswald Thompson.

LECTURE.—We take pleasure in informing our readers that the Hon. John W. Forney will deliver a lecture, under the auspices of the Buneker Institute, at Concert Hall, on the 19th instant. A rare treat may be looked for.

A TREMENDOUS SUBJECT—

Extremely tall was Mister D.;
Indeed, some wicked wights did call
Him a "tremendous animal"—
But thus complacently said he:
"I'm tremendously pleased with Bella,
Though just lately I've seen the lass,
And I think she'll not coldly pass
By such a tremendous fellow!
But its lucky for beaus so tall,
Who wish to be smartly arrayed,
That tremendous nice suits are made
For all sizes, at Tower Hall!"

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style, and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co

EVERYBODY SHOULD PRACTISE ECONOMY IN ALL THINGS.—One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant by those troubled with a slight Cough or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and a Pain in the Breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use.

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—At the urgent solicitation of numerous valued patrons, we have opened a department for Ladies Dress-making, with suitable reception rooms for the ittmc etc., where we are now prepared to execute all orders in the best and latest European style, with the utmost promptness.

Ladies need fear no disappointment in regard to their orders being delivered punctually at the time promised.
J. W PROCTOR & Co.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING in the latest Paris styles, unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material. The public is invited to call and examine.

AN IRISHMAN remarked that he thought Scotland as great a country as China, as it had a whole river of *Tay* running through it. So it might be said that Charles Stokes & Co.'s celebrated Clothing House, under the Continental, was like to the State of Arkansas during the Rebellion; it is governed by one *uniform low Price.*

I HAVE FOUND IT!—Hasheesh Candy—the charming medicine that is so rapidly supplanting all others in the cure of Nervousness, General Debility, Restlessness, Loss of Appetite, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all kindred complaints. No one should be without a box at this season of the year. All druggists sell it.

WHY HAVE GREY or discolored hair, when Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring will restore it *perfectly?* It is not a destructive *dye*, but a vitalizing *coloring.* As a preservative of the hair it has no equal in the world. Sold by dealers in two sizes, 50 cents and $1.

UPHOLSTERY.—Get Patten to do your Upholstery work. No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

SEE Patten's Dollar Shades, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

VERANDAH AWNINGS.—Order them at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

AUCTION CURTAINS.—Don't fail to see them, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

7-30's.
5-20's, 10-40's, 1881's,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DREXEL & Co., No. 34 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 29 6m6p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA!
EVANS' ANTI-CYANOS,
OR, CHOLERA MIXTURE,
Will cure the worst cases of Asiatic Cholera.
As a preventive it has no equal. No family should be without it. Prepared by
JOSEPH F. EVANS,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH and ELLSWORTH Sts.
Price 50 cents per bottle. 1:6p

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E CORNER
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

THE CHOLERA
Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.
NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.
There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA
Is defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood loses its
LIFE GIVING POWER,
it causes relaxation of the contractile power of the *blood vessels* of the *body* and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels* and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.
PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE,
And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.
GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK
AND
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints the remnants of DISEASE, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla, its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as to render other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious."

TWO TABLESPOONFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.
For the diseases named above and for weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the and as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Principal Depot HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
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